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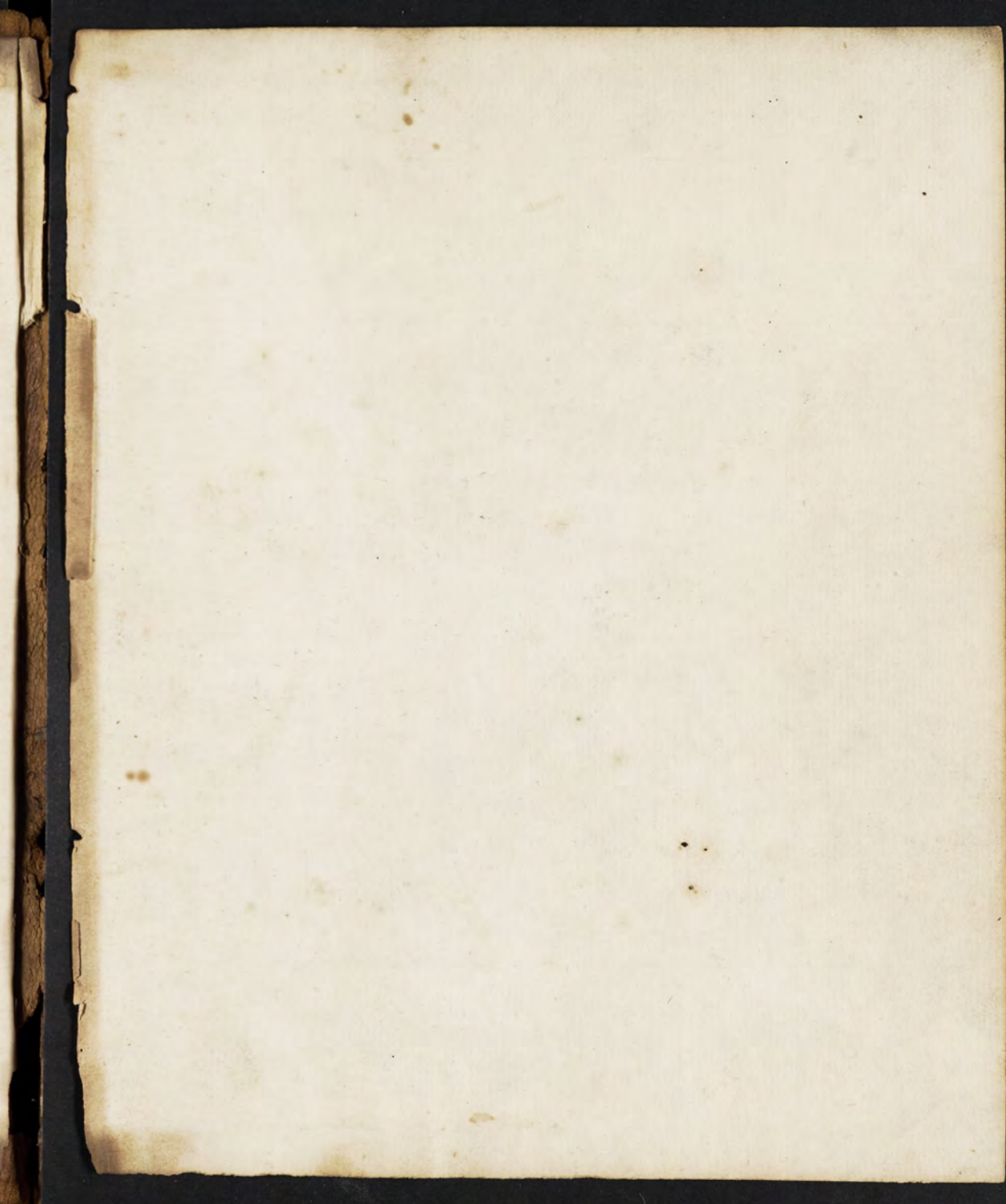


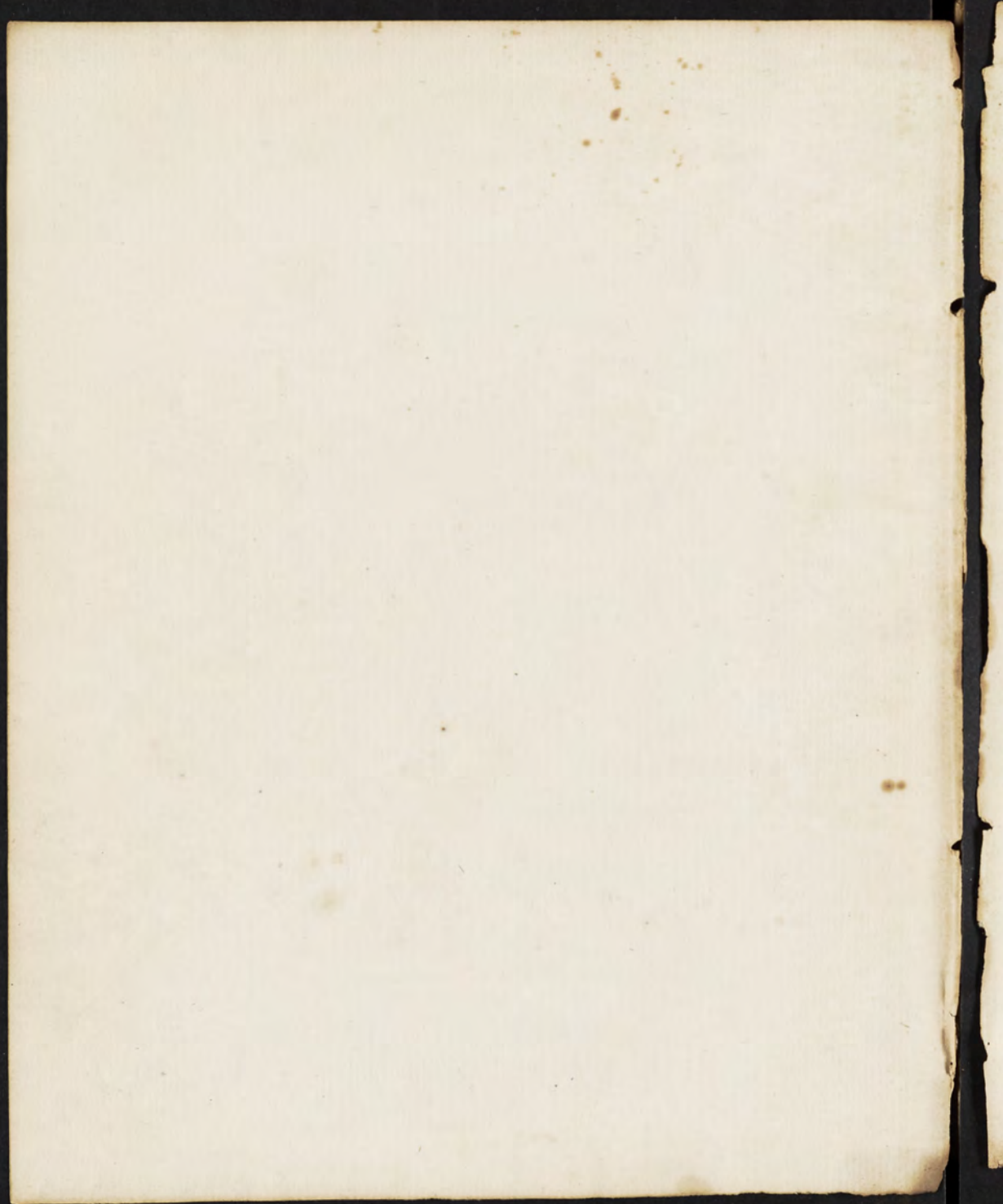
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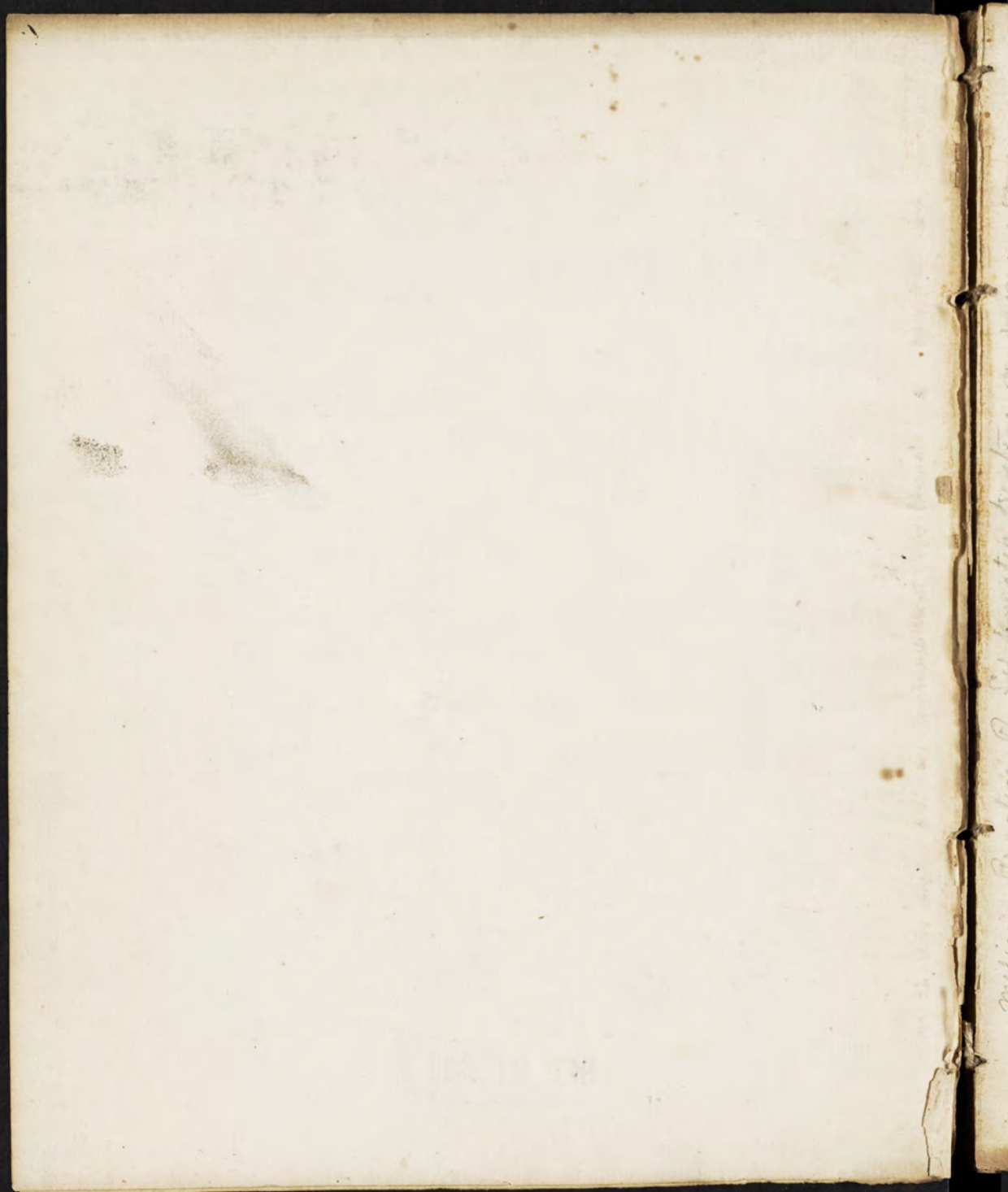






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Practice of Medicine 1818/

[Chapman, Nathaniel]

Robert Allison, Reporter.

The practice of medicine, the most interesting part of our science, is that point to which all our enquiries have been directed, and to which we are to apply the principles taught in Physiology, Therapeutics & Pathology. Even at this early stage the question presents itself, in what way may disease be arranged? Since the time of Sydenham it has been the custom, with one or two exceptions, to arrange them on the principles adopted with regard to natural Science - to Classification of Diseases. The name of Nosology has been given - Of the numerous Schemes of this description obtruded upon us, each have some merit, but the whole are characterized by gross errors & obvious defects. - The best perhaps is that of Doct. Cullen. Aware of the imperfections of Nosological arrangements, the celebrated Brown in the bold spirit of innovation made a judicious denunciation of the nature and tendency of this practice. The light in which he viewed this subject was marked by extreme Simplicity. No other difference could he perceive between the various morbid affections than as relates to the intensity of excitement -

Diseases be ranged under the head of Stenics & Asthenics or those of direct & indirect Debility - Notwithstanding the credit of Originality which has been given to him, he has slender pretensions to be considered as the Author of this Theory - To the medical methodists of antiquity who attributed all diseases to too great rigidity or laxity of fibre he is undoubtedly indebted for the primary suggestion of his hypothesis. - Need I inform you that our own school has offered an instance of still more intrepid generalization Denying altogether the plurality of diseases it became a part of this new system to put down entirely all nosological arrangement as impracticable and highly pernicious. - But this opposition has been urged somewhat intemperately. - No one sees more clearly than myself all the defects in the classifications which have been attempted. Goodness however, compels me to confess, that none of them is wholly without use as they introduce order and perspicuity into our Science. - It is not fair to introduce objections against a practice from its abuse. This is at all times dangerous even sacred subjects might be rendered contemptible. -



Every arrangement of natural objects, of which no one doubts the advantage, might in the same way be improperly exposed to ridicule. What, for instance can be more absurd in any system of Nosology, than has been done by Linnaeus, the placing in the same class the human being and the bat! the first and nearly the last link in the chain of animal nature.

But does this unfortunate circumstance lead any reflecting mind to deny the utility of classing Animals or even of the particular arrangement of this naturalist? What is the most advantageous method of ~~systemising~~ in medicine is difficult to determine. Order is necessary is universally confessed. Even those who are loudest in the condemnation of Nosology have tacitly confessed its necessity, by adopting the names of diseases which it has established. — In arranging diseases according to their affinity as has generally been done, into Order, Classes and Genera & Species and Varieties, appears to me artificial and perhaps impracticable, from difficulty of adjusting the degree of consanguinity or relation ship between the different kinds of morbid affection. Endless disputes have arisen on this subject

and have been conducted with little of that courtesy which should always characterize philosophical discussion. — It occurred to me that diseases might be arranged according to their affecting the different systems of the Body. — That there are defects in this method cannot be denied but on the whole I believe it to be the most natural, simple and practically useful. I have therefore after mature deliberation determined to adopt it Limiting the term System to a combination of parts which have a similarity of Structure, and concur in the same uses the following may be stated. Reg. —

- 1<sup>st</sup> The Circulatory System consisting of the heart & Arteries
- 2<sup>d</sup> The Digestive, consisting chiefly of the alimentary canal
- 3<sup>d</sup> The Respiratory, consisting of the Pulmonary Organs —
- 4<sup>th</sup> The Absorbents, consisting of the lacteals & Lymphatics. —
- 5<sup>th</sup> The Secretory, consisting of the Glands. —
- 6<sup>th</sup> The Sensitive consisting of the nerves, Brain & Spinal marrow
- 7<sup>th</sup> The Muscular, — muscles, tendons & Aponeurosis. —
- 8<sup>th</sup> The Cutaneous, — external covering of the surface —
- 9<sup>th</sup> The Osseous — of the Bones & Cartilages. —
- 10<sup>th</sup> The Generative — Genital Organs of both sexes. —



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It will be easy under these heads to comprehend all the Diseases to which our nature is liable, without any reference to their alliance or affinities. Although I reject the old arrangement I retain the names. These are sufficiently expressive, and having been universally adopted have become the language of medicine. —

To change is always more or less of an evil and I am not sensible that in any case it is more inconvenient than in the present nomenclature of the Science

*Diseases of the Circulatory System.*

1.<sup>th</sup> of Fever. —

I shall commence with the diseases of the circulatory system and first with Fevers. They are by far the most common of the complaints of our nation, and as they afford general principles on which the treatment of other diseases must be founded, I shall dwell on them at some length and with more than ordinary minuteness. It is computed that more than one half the deaths among the human species are produced by febrile affections alone. — What is the nature of that disease termed fever? Ever since the dawn of medicine the question has been proposed and still

remains unanswered. The febrile affections are so numerous, diversified and fluctuating, and are so much under the dominion of those causes which modify diseased action, that they perpetually shift their character, and no description can be given appropriated to the whole class. Cullen who is chiefly followed on this subject, defines the pyrexia or febrile diseases to consist in increased heat and frequency of the pulse coming on after shivering accompanied with interruption and disorder of many of the functions, diminution of strength particularly of the joints. — Now although this description is as unexceptionable as any which has been advanced it will not be difficult to show that scarcely one symptom which has been mentioned is an universal and necessary attendant. — That increased heat is not a pathognomonic sign of fever is conceded on all hands — There are not indeed many cases in which the animal temperature rises much above the natural standard, we often see instances where it is lowered. The senses are not the proper standard for measuring the degree of heat. —



The feelings of the patient are often delusive. So much so that at the moment he complains of excessive heat he is really colder than natural. The reverse equally holds, sensations of cold often accompany a high degree of Thermometrical temperature. Nor is fever at all times preceded by a chill. — As relates to the pulse there is very variety, as a general rule it is more frequent than natural, but the exceptions are numerous and in certain affections when the brain is concerned it sinks down to one half the natural standard. Beside by exercise and other causes the pulse may be made to beat with more than unusual violence for ordinary exertions without impairing the health or assuming a morbid condition. Frequency of pulse is not therefore a necessary ingredient in fever. That a disturbance of the functions and capitation occurs in this disease is not denied. But they are always incident to many other depraved conditions of the system — Hence it follows that no one of the preceding symptoms is sufficient of itself to denote fever — But to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion we must consider them all assembled and also other circumstances hereafter to be mentioned.

The most ordinary division of Fevers is into Intermittents, Remittents and Continued. By Intermittent Fever, is meant that form in which there is a succession of paroxysms, between each of which a perfect and distinct suspension of febrile symptoms take place. The interval between the paroxysms in pathological language is denominated *apyrexia*. Different names have been given to this form of fever according to the length of the interval, When the paroxysm returns every 24 hrs. the fever is called a *quotidian*. When every 48 hours or every other day it is called a *tertian*, when the attack is protracted 72 hours or returns on the fourth day it is denominated a *quartan*. Of each of these primary types, an almost infinite variety has been recorded by authors, as the double tertian the double & triple quartan. By some of the Ancients it was asserted that cases occurred in which the interval was protracted untill the 5<sup>th</sup> 6<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> and even the 8<sup>th</sup> day this was affirmed by Hippocrates and Boerhaave.

There are not wanting writers who have extended the period to one month 2 months & even a year



confering on them the title of *menstrua*, *bimembra*,  
and *Amnia* - Whether these varieties ever take place  
I will neither affirm nor deny. Even if they do they  
can only be considered as anomalous deviations from  
the general character of disease and therefore deserving  
little attention. The three primary forms of intermittent  
fever are all I wish you to recollect particularly. -

Of these the Tertian is the most frequent and by far  
the easiest cured, next to these in both respects is  
the quotidian. The quartan least commonly occurs  
and is always obstinate in the management. The first  
occurs generally in the spring and has therefore been  
called vernal intermittent, The last occurs at the close  
of fall and has been called Autumnal. -

By Dr. Cullen it is said that the quartan is more  
common than the quotidian. It may have been so  
in Scotland. It certainly is not the case in the United States  
here the Quartan is seldom seen and when it does occur  
it arises in general from a protracted condition of  
the Tertian or quotidian. Each paroxysm is  
divided into the cold the hot and the sweating stage.  
The cold stage is ushered in by languor and sleepiness

of motion, yawning, shivering and some debility of the stomach or nausea, the face becomes pale the features shrink, and the skin upon the whole surface of the Body is contracted as if by the action of cold, not long after the appearance of these symptoms, universal rigors come on accompanied with pain in the head, back, loins & extremities, the respiration now becomes short and distressing, The pulse small and sometimes very irregular, copious discharges of pale urine are usual at this conjuncture, sometimes more alarming symptoms appear as coma and Stupor which in a few instances amounted even to Apoplexy. This the first stage continues for one or two hours, when the symptoms gradually abate, and the second stage commences this is marked by a diffu-  
 sion of heat on the body, redness of the face, throbbing of the temples, pain in the head and restlessness and some tendency to delirium. The pulse slowly rises untill at length it becomes strong voluminous and exceedingly vehement as in the first stage these symptoms continue for some time finally moisture appears on the forehead, and is soon



followed by a general sweat, the heat abates, the rest  
 ceases, the respiration becomes free, the circulation tran-  
 quilized, the functions generally return to their healthy  
 conditions. The preceding is a very precise account  
 of an Intermittent as it most usually appears. But  
 as in other complaints it is sometimes marked by an-  
 normalities. By blighorn Senac and some other writers  
 record that the cold stage is in some cases entirely  
 wanting, the same has been observed with regard to the  
 hot stage. - What is still more extraordinary it is equally  
 asserted that the hot stage in some cases precedes the cold.  
 It has been remarked by Dr. Jackson that a paroxysm  
 sometimes terminate by copious secretion from the  
 Bowels without any perspiration. They also have  
 been known to restrict their attack to one part of the  
 body only, the rest of the system remaining unaffected.  
 Thus an intermittent sometimes locates itself in  
 one of the legs which go through the cold hot and  
 sweating stages with perfect regularity. I have more  
 than once seen it seated in the eye, every other day this organ  
 was attacked with violent external pain, which after  
 awhile ceased; and a complete cure could be effected

only by such remedies as cure intermittents. —

A lady consulted me lately who was troubled with a violent pain of the abdomen after every other remedy had failed she was cured by the use of Fowler's solution.

Perhaps no disease is so often disguised under the form of others than the intermittent, and as it exacts a peculiar treatment it becomes important that the nature of the case should be understood. —

As regards the cause of intermittents no little controversy has existed, Miasmata is now generally considered the most common source of this disease. This was first detected by an Italian who lived not long after the revival of letters in Europe. The observations of practitioners in every section of the Globe confirm the accuracy of his hypothesis — We are still ignorant of the precise nature of these pestiferous miasmata. — This much however is certain that they are emitted by animal and vegetable matter in a state of putrefaction — They will sometimes make their appearance in situations where there is no obvious source of exhalation, in searching for the cause we should



never lose sight of the fact, that miasmata ~~are~~  
 sometimes wafted by winds the distance of 8-10  
 miles in a condition sufficiently active to produce  
 their effects. This is well attested. There are many other  
 causes. Whatever disturbs the Body so as to induce  
 great debility, as poor diet great fatigue mental  
 anxiety excessive evacuations &c. all known to  
 excite intermittent fevers. When there is no reason  
 to suspect the influence of marsh exhalations. —  
 Next to these cold especially if joined with moisture  
 as damp rooms, cloaths &c. It has always been  
 said that contagion is one of the causes of this compl-  
 aint, that this has been the case is so well attested  
 it would be unwarrantable scepticism to doubt.  
 But when produced by contagion the intermittent  
 always assumes the low type as we sometimes  
 find it in jails and Hospitals and other crowded places.  
 It has been stated to arise from planetary influence  
 by more than one writer. Some believe it to arise  
 from lunar influence. There is no reason  
 for suspecting these as causes of this Fever

Treatment This divides itself into two parts into that which is proper during the paroxysm and that which is required in the intermission or apyrexia. Taught by the example nature affords us we should endeavour to bring on the perspiration as soon as possible - If called in the cold stage of an intermittent we should immediately endeavour to bring on the hot stage by placing the patient in a warm bed and apply warm applications, hot bricks, bottles filled with hot water, &c to his or her extremities. —

Warm beverages are now to be given hot teas wine whey, &c. Ether. Vol. Alkali, Opium is particularly useful. It is stated on the authority of Trotter that one or two grs. of Opium administered at this time have the effect of allaying the rigours and headache, of exciting an universal Glow by perspiration and thus producing a solution of the cold stage. — To the efficacy of this plan I can bear ample testimony. of all the remedies I have seen employed Opium is followed by the most agreeable consequences. — About 25 yrs ago the application of the tourniquet was recommended by Dr. Keilie of Edinburgh. — It acts by interrupting the



The circulation of the Blood through the extremities hence an accumulation of it takes place in the Breast and at certain that it excites an increased action in those organs and a consequent diffusion of temperature over the Body. However plausible in theory, this plan was not found to answer the expectations of Practitioners — When the cold stage is very violent and threatens fatal consequences, one of the best remedies that can be employed is an Emetic. It generally puts an end to the cold stage as soon as it operates. I would not however employ it in common cases as the remedies already mentioned are adequate to the end proposed. Opium is equally as good and is more convenient and agreeable —

The indications in the management of the hot stage are 1<sup>st</sup> to remove irritation 2<sup>d</sup> to induce perspiration. — The irritation is generally owing to bile on the Stomach here an emetic is proper, but if vomiting has already occurred or if there be much nausea all that is necessary is to assist nature by giving warm beverages as chamomile tea or warm water. — To meet the 2<sup>d</sup> Indication we should resort to Diaphoretics. In Europe

particularly in Great Britain James's Powder is  
 employed and highly recommended. In this coun-  
 try it has seldom been used owing to the difficulty  
 of obtaining it pure and the other preparations of  
 Antimony acting equally as well - Antimon-  
 ial wine and Tartar Emetic are generally em-  
 ployed - It is common in country practice to give  
 an infusion of Eupatorium perfoliatum to produce  
 Diaphoresis it is a good substitute - Dr. Syden-  
 ham highly recommends Opium in the hot stage and says it  
 produces a solution of the hot stage, checks the Paroxysms  
 prepares the system for Bark diminishes the Dan-  
 ger of congestion and hinders the occurrence of Schi-  
 rous & ulcerations - Opium is injurious in the hot  
 stage where there is great arterial action or local  
 acute inflammation but in debilitated habits  
 or where the system has been reduced by V. S.  
 and evacuates it is exceedingly beneficial -  
 In like cases Dover's powder is very serviceable it  
 proves Diuretic as well as Diaphoretic which pre-  
 vents its stimulating effects - But what I  
 prefer is the Spiritus mindaeri or Acetate of



Ammonia this is more prompt and certain than any other, and is exceedingly grateful to the stomach and will be retained when most others will not.

The dose is a table spoonfull of the saturated solution to be repeated if necessary - The treatment above detailed suit ordinary cases - But intermittents are sometimes of a highly inflammatory nature and the Paroxysm demands a treatment somewhat different they generally adopt this character in the Spring and during the prevalence of inflammatory epidemics - However this state will show itself by the symptoms The pulse is vigorous and strong the face exceedingly flushed the respiration difficult and laborious and acute local pain in the head or side or chest When the paroxysm is attended with these symptoms it is necessary to bleed copiously, the Alimentary canal should also be evacuated by emetics and powerful cathartics - They assume very different type and instead of being inflammatory they sometimes adopt the Typhus character, When these cases occur which they often do in Hospitals and crowded places a different treatment is demanded The paroxysms

are to be treated with stimulating and cordial  
 Drinks and by the administration of all those  
 remedies which are best calculated to support the  
 tone and strength of the patient and correct the  
 tendency to a typhoid condition. We now come  
 to the treatment of the disease in the *Apyrexia*  
 or to the history of those remedies best calculated  
 to ward off a recurrence of the paroxysm - of all  
 these *chinchona* has manifested a decided superiority -  
 The ancients particularly Boerhaave and he is followed  
 by Sydenham allowed that some time should  
 be given before exhibiting the bark that the mor-  
 bid matter might be thrown out of the system  
 by the paroxysm - The fact is fully established  
 the earlier we commence with the bark the more  
 speedy and prompt will be the cure. The only  
 circumstance that warrants delay is the  
 condition of the Alimentary canal - & some-  
 times perhaps of the system generally. —  
 Doubts are entertained by several writers whether  
 it is necessary to prepare the system in any way  
 for the reception of the Bark - some practitioners



act on the supposition of its total utility - But this is by no means the common opinion or the established practice. - It is pretty generally conceded that the Bark will occasionally effect a cure without any previous evacuation - tis generally hazardous to proceed on this plan - At present it is the custom to evacuate previously either by puking or purging, and for this purpose emetic tartar and calomel are preferred - Of late emetics have in a great measure given place to mineral purges, these answer very well, but cases of an intractable nature often occur, where emetics can scarcely be dispensed with - in these cases emetics operate not only as evacuants of the alimentary canal but also by making a powerfull impression on the stomach thus breaking down and dissolving that chain of wrong and perverted association on which intermittents and other periodical diseases seem to depend - I can testify in their favour. Beside these evacuations V.S. is imperiously demanded. - In the commonest intermittents are always

more or less inflammatory. & this diathesis is some times kept up with considerable pertinacity without copious bloodletting the bark would be rejected - or if it were retained it would only aggravate the symptoms. My rule is never give the bark until I have prepared the system by some evacuation. By pursuing this course, adapting the remedy to the state of the system, I can pronounce that the certainty of its effects are such as almost entitles it to be considered at present as it formerly was A specific in intermittent fever - This fever is not unfrequently associated with diseased viscera here the bark has been held inadmissible - I am convinced that in the cold stage of this fever an accumulation of Blood takes place in the Liver and Spleen which is increased which is increased by every repetition of the cold stage - The practice in regard to this point may be readily adjusted - In visceral obstruction, where no acute Local inflammation accompanies the fever



I would never hesitate to employ the bark so as to put an end to this disease. When there is pain in the side or any of the viscera, and a activity of Pulse indicating local inflammation the bark would be injurious. we should here resort to v.s. Blesters & a slight salivation, which will most commonly cure the obstruction & the intermittent also.

Cullen was decidedly in favour of giving the bark immediately preceding the paroxysm, I consider him wrong in this point. Given at this time I have found it aggravate the paroxysm by increasing the fever and distressing the stomach. Some practitioners contend that it should be employed in every stage of the paroxysm and Apoplexia, Dr. Clarke who wrote on diseases of tropical climates is among those who most strenuously recommended this practice. I have never imitated this practice, because I have always observed when bark is given when there is a slight disposition to fever that it is productive of mischief. — It is a rule established by the ablest practitioners that when there is the slightest indication of a

paroxysm the bark should be discontinued —  
 Usually exhibited in substance, mixed in water,  
 milk, wine, or Spirits, milk is most agreeable —  
 Dose ʒj — ʒij repeated as often as the stomach  
 will bear it so that ʒj at least, may be given  
 in an ordinary intermission of a tertian —  
 much more is often necessary — It is the cus-  
 tom in the W. Indies to take ʒj at once in  
 the morning and omit the medicine during  
 the remainder of day. The late Mr. Dallas who  
 brought that practice from that part of the  
 world with him — always cured himself when  
 attacked by an intermittent by taking ʒj early  
 in the morning — he always cured himself in  
 three or four Days — Few stomachs would be  
 able to bear it in such large Doses. —

When through irritability of Stomach the bark  
 cannot be retained — in such cases we must re-  
 sort to the infusion or Decoction either by itself  
 or combined with some aromatic as cloves,  
 cinnamon, Virginia Snakeroot, the last is  
 preferable it is as pleasant & comfortable. combin



ations of this kind are particularly adapted to  
 children and delicate persons - Bark sometimes  
 purges which prevents its salutary effect. when  
 this occurs join Laudanum in small doses -  
 When it produces constipation join small doses  
 of Rhubarb - When acidity prevails give mag-  
 nesia or a minute quantity of the vegetable  
 and mineral Alkali. — Nevertheless Bark given  
 in the most careful manner is often ~~unsuccessful~~  
 owing to a peculiar irritation in the Alimentary  
 canal it is rejected by vomiting or carried off  
 by the bowels so speedily that it can produce  
 no salutary effect, here it is usual to resort to injections  
 I have never employed them, except in cases of Children  
 Adults will scarcely admit them to be used as often  
 as necessary to have any effect beside they cause ir-  
 ritation or increase what preexisted in the bowels  
 R<sup>ex</sup> cort. Peruv Zij - Zij flaxseed. common Malt  
 or mucilage of Gum Arabic of any one of these a  
 small quantity as will conveniently suspend  
 the Bark, and add a small quantity of Laudanum  
 to allay irritation &c —

Bark is often applied to the surface, cataplasms  
 placed over the stomach. A warm bath of the  
 Decoction either topical or general is preferable -  
 this last is certainly most efficacious. I have  
 used the Bath with the design of restraining vio-  
 lent vomiting, especially in putrid fevers  
 Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, under  
 such circumstances it will as soon allay  
 irritation of the stomach as any other remedy  
 that can be employed. It acts by making  
 a tonic impression on the skin between which  
 and the stomach there is a consent of a very intimate  
 nature, hence by sympathy it imparts tone to  
 that organ also, and thus allays inordinate irritation.  
 Bark has also been employed in a dry state to the  
 Body in intermittents - Dr. Darwin says if the  
 sheets of the bed be thickly strewed with powder  
 Bark the person that sleeps in them will be cured  
 of this disease. To believe this even on the reputation  
 of Darwin requires considerable credulity -  
 Quitting it in a jacket and worn round the body  
 there is no Doubt of its efficacy. *(for children)*



Next to the bark is the Serpentaria. Sydenham combined it with wine and says where ever wine is usefull in intermittents the Serpentaria will be found to increase its power - Whether the Serpentaria is adequate to cure confirmed cases of this Disease I cannot pronounce with certainty. But in the milder or where the type is ambiguous, partaking in some degree of the remitting kind, it is a very efficacious remedy - The following preparation of Serpentaria has been employed in the worst cases of intermittents very advantageously - the form. is  
 R<sup>x</sup>. Pulv. cort. cinnam. ℥ss. P. Rad. Serp. ℥j  
 Carb. Soda ℥ss These are to be intimately mixed and divided into viij Powders one of which is to be taken every three or four hours. Why the Serpentaria should have its power so greatly increased is difficult to determine, of the fact there is no Doubt. It has been employed for more than half a century & has received the testimony of established practitioners in its favour. The Eupatorium perfoliatum may be so prepared as to prove a tonic

*Diaphoretic or emetic.*—from its diaphoretic property it is adapted to all the stages of intermittents, possessing in this respect a decided superiority over other remedies—Its tonic power is best obtained by administering it in powder or cold decoction—This remedy much employed in Philadelphia—

D. Koser informs me it has completely supplanted the P. Bark & Fowler's solution in the practice of several Physicians of N. York.—

There is another species of *Eupatorium* known by the name of horsehound it is not of equal virtue—though it is also somewhat medicinal.—

The Dose of *Eupatorium perfol.* is  $\mathfrak{zj}$ — $\mathfrak{z}\mathfrak{ss}$  of the powder or a wine glass full every hour or two of the strong decoction.

The *Cheronia Angularis* or common centaury it differs in appearance and medicinal virtue from the centaury of the shops—like *Eupatorium* it may be given in all the stages and sometimes with advantage when the Per. Bark is inadmissible—It should be administered in infusion or Decoction and in such quantities as the stomach will bear



*Cornus florida*, *Cornus sericea*, and *Prunus virginiana* wild cherry. These have been used with advantage by Professor Barton & others. Dose of the Powdered Bark ʒj - given in Dose & manner like the Peruvian Bark. —

The *Prunus verticillata* or black alder this has also been used in intermitting fever By Dr. Barton & some of his correspondents who spoke highly of it.

Many of the Oak Barks have been employed in intermitting fever & not without success — The White Oak approaches nearest the peruvian bark in its general properties but the Chermel Oak is generally preferred by city practitioners I have no experience in either — They resemble much the common bark and that of english Oak which has been used often in fever & ague. —

The white willow — The bark may be given in the same dose as the Peruv. Bark —

*Liriodendron tulipifera* or common Poplar, this has been in use this 30 — 40 years Dr. Rush & Barton speak well of it. Dr. Rush introduced it into practice during the revolutionary war he considered it little

but little inferior to the peruvian Bark - The Bark of the root is to be used in powder or decoction in the same Dose as the last - —

The remedies I next call your attention to are supposed of more virtue & we are better acquainted with them -

The Angustura Bark when first introduced into practice it acquired great celebrity - Though known only for 20 - 30 years its credit fell so low that it became expunged from the list of remedies for this disease - Recently however it has been revived by European Physicians particularly those of London and some speak confidently of its powers - It is highly aromatic, astringent and cordial and perhaps will be found adapted to those cases which are attended with irritability of the Stomach & Bowels - It will sometimes be retained when the Per-Bark is rejected - the Dose is ℥ss - ʒj to be repeated like peruv. Bark. — *Cusparia fibry* *Societaria mohogania* a species of mahogany recommended by Dr. Rockbern - It is supposed



of the virtues in some degree & properties of the Angustura And perhaps it will be found proper to exhibit it in the same circumstances. —

Quassia wood, this has of late been much used. I have used it but do not think it calculated to meet the severe attacks of intermittents. —

Gum Kino, the celebrated *Inc. Fothergill* of London has the credit of introducing this medicine —

Temperate in praising medicines he displayed some enthusiasm in regard to this — He states unreservedly that intermittents of the most obstinate & unrelenting character may be cured by it as soon as by the Per. Bark. —

Judging from my own experience & from that of Physicians for whom I have much respect — I would say that alone it is by no means capable of curing intractable cases. But exhibited with bitter and Opium its efficacy is much increased and in some instances, thus combined it has proved a valuable remedy. The best formula for using it is the following. *Rj* G. Kino *℥ij* Pul. Rad Gentian *℥ss* Gum Opio *ss. iij* Divided into 8 or *xij*

Powders, one of which may be given every 2 hours. It does not appear very clearly why this mode of using the medicine should increase its efficacy but of the fact there can be no doubt.

The last of the vegetable remedies is Charcoal - Dr. Caliaques employed it 6 or 8 years ago in treating intermittents in Senegal - Dr. Colbert was induced to immitate the practice and from his report we would be led to conclude it a valuable remedy - He states it is particularly suitable to intermittents connected with bowel Complaints especially Dysentery. Within the last 12 months it has been employed in the public institutions in this city and not without advantage - From what I have seen I can say it is entitled to your confidence - it cured in one case where Arsenic and Bark failed - A teaspoonfull is given at a Dose every 2 or 3 hours during the Ague - Sulphur is not the last valuable remedy in Intermittents it was first used near fifty years ago by Dr. Ranger who wrote upon the



Anomalous fever of Jamaica. He prescribed a  
 tea spoonfull for a dose mixed in Ardent Spirits  
 I was inclined to believe that its efficacy was  
 altogether owing to the Ardent Spirits. But  
 my experience has taught me different, during  
 the last 4 Years I have used it much in in-  
 termittent fevers and am persuaded that  
 it is possessed of much power and that it  
 acts independently of the Ardent Spirits is  
 proved by the circumstance that it is not  
 less efficacious when mixed with milk, mo-  
 lasses or any other inert article. But the  
 power of Sulphur is not restricted to intermit-  
 tent fever alone. No remedy I have ever  
 used is more efficacious in checking the fever  
 of irritation, I mean Duetii Fever, whether  
 arising from obstructions in the Lungs or  
 elsewhere. It affords me great pleasure that  
 I have the Authority of Dr. Physick for the  
 views I give you of Sulphur. He goes further  
 and declares that judging from his ample expe-  
 rience there is no remedy so useful in anomalous

Fever, especially of the paroxysmal type, He does not limit it to intermittent fevers but extends its use to all such diseases as occur periodically particularly the periodical Head ache —

I am inclined to believe it is of use in chronic nervous affections of an intermittent nature. It is true we do not see its direct influence upon the system, but on this account it is not the less powerfull, we see the same in Arsenic, mercury &c. The manner in which I am accustomed to give it is at such doses and at such intervals that it may not exert its purgative quality, this is generally answered by administering 30 or 40 grains every three or four hours. —

On the authority of D<sup>r</sup> Monro and two or three others, the blue vitriol or Sulphate of Copper has been not a little prescribed in intermittents. It was attested by Monro that while Physician General to the army in the Netherlands, he was enabled to arrest intermittent fever by this remedy when all others failed. To the same point goes the Authority of D<sup>r</sup> Astruc



The following is the formula *Rij Sulph. Cupraig. iij*  
 extract of Peruvian Bark *gr. xxxij* fiat *Pil. N.º xviij*  
 one of which is to be given every 4 hours. —

Whether the remedy is so powerful as represented  
 I cannot positively say. — Those cases in which  
 I have found it most powerfull, are cases of old  
 quartans and all long protracted intermittents  
 It must be given with care and attention —

About  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Sulph. Cupri and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of Opium  
 made into a Pill is the best formula, to be given  
 three or four times in the 24 hours.

*Cuprum Ammoniacum* this has not been very  
 commonly prescribed, and has no strong claims to  
 your attention, when used it should be admin-  
 istered as the preceding remedy. The different  
 preparations of Lime have also been employed by  
 different practitioners. But I do not know that  
 facts are strong in their favour. They are all used  
 in chronic periodical affections & might perhaps  
 be useful in some cases of intermittent fever. —  
 Among these remedies few have a higher reputa-  
 tion than Allium it was long ago prescribed by

Doct. Cullen in combination with nutmeg  
 But he says though combined with  
 Aromatics it so often produces nausea and is  
 rejected from the stomach, that he has not  
 much confidence in it. Dr. Lind who used  
 it in the same manner, ranks it next to peruvian  
 Bark and observes that it is greatfull  
 to the stomach combined with aromatics and  
 rarely occasions any disorder in that Organ —  
 From my own experience I cannot say much con-  
 cerning it. But from the testimony of others its  
 powers cannot be disputed. — Dr. Chalmers of South  
 Carolina thinks it particularly useful in the winter  
 & intermittent fevers of that Country — Dr. Davis  
 speaks favourably of it in intermittents associated  
 with bowel complaints. — Dose from  $\nu$  -  $\chi$  grs but  
 the stomach will not always bear so much, in such  
 cases the quantity must be reduced —

Acetate of Lead, This was a favourite remedy with  
 the late Dr. Baeton, During the last war it was  
 used by the Physicians on the Canadian Frontier  
 And some of them supposed it possessed more power



From the Peruvian Bark - Determining from  
 what I have seen the article is not deserving  
 much esteem - My experience is decidedly against  
 it - Arsenic - In the estimation of the generality  
 of Physicians this is placed next to the Peruvian Bark -  
 As that expects uniform success from it will often be  
 disappointed. Whether this proceeds from inherent defi-  
 ciency in the medicine, or the indiscriminate use of it  
 I am not prepared to determine - This much however  
 I can inform you, that in all weak and debilitated  
 states of the system, Whether of a Typhus, a cachectic  
 nature or arising from old age or Debauchery the Ar-  
 senic will uniformly fail - This is what might be  
 expected - Bark and other remedies employed in in-  
 termittents are tonics and Operate by imparting stren-  
 gth to the stomach and through it to the system generally  
 But Arsenic has no such properties Its principle  
 operation is to create nausea and debility of the system  
 which is indicated by a feeble Pulse cold surface  
 loss of general strength & muscular relaxation -  
 Even when judiciously employed it sometimes  
 fails - compared with Peru. Bark it is decidedly

inferior, and should never be employed where that can be obtained - The cases of intermittents to which it is best suited, are such as occur in Children and persons of considerable vigour of constitution - It acts powerfully on the system of children and being without taste or smell may be given when others would be rejected - It has been debated whether Arsenic should be given during the different stages of the disease. My experience has taught me that there is no precise rule, on this subject the only objection is the nausea & vomiting it is apt to produce especially in the cold stage when there is great irritability of the stomach -

Arsenic is exceedingly prompt in its operation therefore if no advantage be obtained after 6 or 8 days it should be discontinued If longer continued it only debilitates the system and induces Distress of the stomach pains in the head and a general swelling of the limbs - It has been lately alleged by high Authority that where Arsenic does not succeed by itself it may be rendered more efficacious by combining it with Per.



Bark. This practice I have imitated with advantage - Arsenic is said to prepare the system for the bark I have not tried it in this way. —

Spiders web Dr Jackson Inspector General of the British Army on a visit to this city informed me he had found the web, to be one of the best narcotics extremely efficacious in quelling irritability, cordial to the whole system and often productive of sleep. He further added that it was the best remedy known to him in the treatment of intermittents in all their stages. — From the few trials I have made of it. satisfied that the account Dr Jackson gave of it was correct. It is undoubtedly sedative narcotic &c. Dr Physic & Dewees concur in this opinion. I have cured some very obstinate cases with it. I think it acts by allaying irritation — What has been used in this city has been found in Cellars and is probably the product of the common Black Spider — The Dose is repeated every 4 or 5 hours.

Animal Gluten — By the french common Glue was employed — By the British calf foot jelly — Dr Griffiths cured his Daughter of an intermittent

with this article after the other remedies had failed  
 Notwithstanding the numerous Remedies mentioned  
 Intermittents will sometimes baffle our best directed  
 efforts and continue its course - cases of this kind  
 depend most generally upon congestions or some  
 other disease of the viscera, or confirmed by long  
 habit - It is our duty in such cases to resort to  
 mercury gradually immating it into the sys-  
 tem untill Ptyalism is induced which must  
 be kept up for two or three weeks without inter-  
 uption - This is properly called a revolutionizing  
 remedy, by which such changes are wrought in  
 the system as to suppress or do away preexisting  
 Disease - As a substitute for mercury Blitters  
 have been found very usefull they should be  
 applied to the extremities and not deced up to soon  
 The Opvate on the same principle with mercury  
 They create a counter impression which interrupts  
 or destroys those concatenated associations on which  
 the Disease depends - When all these means fail  
 we should send the patient to take a long and  
 uninterrupted journey so that the exercise of gestation



The change of Scenery, the novel impressions received from a different climate &c. may operate in producing a new train of action which may suspend the old — I will now speak of those remedies which are calculated to meet the 2<sup>d</sup>. Indication in the Apoplexy or those which are to be given just before the expected paroxysm — It is the common practice to order the Patient to bed and to take Opium as Troster has recommended, warm beverages are also to be administered for the purpose of producing Diaphoresis. Ether is a powerful prompt and diffusive Stimulant and for this purpose answers very well — You should warn the patient not to overload the Stomach about the period of the expected attack as this might cause nausea & vomiting — Cases are recorded where 6 or 8 hours fasting completely cured the Disease. Any great change in the State of the Stomach would Answer. — Some practitioners make the strongest possible impression on that viscus by Stimulating medicines such as strong spirituous Liquors alone or impregnated with Spices — and no Doubt with advantage. — In fact whatever makes a strong impression on the

System whether through the medium of the Body or mind will often succeed in curing intermittents Emetics given before the paroxysm have a powerful effect. And Blisters employed at the same juncture not unusually ward off the attack. —

It is the imperious duty of Practitioners to cure intermittents as soon as possible. Because they are prone continuing apt to degenerate into complaints of serious character. They often run into continued fever sometimes of a typhus nature And in Children they frequently terminate in Hydrocephalus. The more common of the remote causes are congestion of the viscera Scrophulous indurations & Cancer conjoined with Dropsy and other depravations of the system. — No Opinion is more absurd than that advanced by Boerhaave and Adopted by many Physicians that intermittents are salutary in their primary operations and unless of a malignant type are not to be suppressed by antipeccant means suddenly. — It cannot be denied that they supersede other Diseases & some of very formidable



Character, Gout, Rheumatism, The cutaneous Diseases and many of the Spasmodic or nervous diseases, as Chorea, Epilepsy, Asthma, Hysteria and some of the affections which occasionally yield to an attack of Ague & fever - It has been ascertained that intermittents after they have completely established themselves in the system are sometimes competent to cure consumption. — It has the same effect sometimes in Melancholia & the furious forms of insanity - Dr. Bond opposed manure to the cause of which indeed intermittents. This practice did not always effect a cure yet a sufficient number were cured to show the power of intermittent action upon such affections. As the predisposition remains in the system a long time after the cure has been effected the patient should studiously avoid the exciting causes such as exposure to the night air, cold or damp atmosphere - Under every circumstance it is always proper to continue the use of tonics after the Disease has ceased. If he feels symptoms of an attack he ought to go immediately to bed & take a full dose of Santonium.

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Remittent Fever.

This is only a modification of the preceding disease Cullen very properly condemned those nosologists who consider it as a distinct species of Fever, he observed most undoubtedly each arise from the same cause and in some instances the diseases have alternated in the same person - Each is epidemic & cured by the same remedies - All this must be admitted to be perfectly true. But as they demand a treatment somewhat different they ought not to be confounded. By remittent fever we mean that species, in which the attack abates without going entirely off, the remission occurring at irregular periods and is of uncertain duration, sometimes it continues for several hours and at other times the remissions are so short as to be scarcely perceptible - Remittents are induced by all the causes as signed as giving origin to intermittents - Hence they are most common in low marshy situations in the Autumnal seasons when there is great



vicissitudes in the weather, or intense heat after  
 heavy rains, or in the pyrexia of intermittents  
 the attack is preceded by Sanguor, heaviness,  
 Anxiety, restlessness, sighing, yawning and alternate  
 fits of heat and cold - As soon as the fever proceeds  
 to the 2<sup>d</sup> stage the patient experiences pain in the  
 head and back and heat over the surface of the body -  
 when this stage is fully formed there is difficulty of  
 respiration & defection of spirits to these are added  
 a white furred tongue, a full strong pulse, a sallow  
 skin & eyes tinged with bile, nausea or vomiting of  
 bilious matter and a sensation of heat and pain  
 at the pit of the stomach. After the continuance of  
 these symptoms for a time the fever abates considerably  
 going off with perspiration more or less copious, but in  
 a few hours it returns with the same appearance as  
 before. And thus with exacerbations & remissions  
 it proceeds, untill it terminates fatally or is cured  
 or as sometimes happens is changed into another form  
 as the intermittent or continued. Such is the common  
 character of this Disease but under different circum-  
 stances of climate, situation or constitution of the

Patient it assumes different appearances, and is associated especially with the inflammatory & malignant Diathesis. As regards our country it is generally a disease of increased action, requiring active antiphlogistic means and in this type I shall now consider it. —

*Treatment.* The principle indication is to induce intermission and the reason is obviously pointed out by the symptoms. It is proper always to commence with V.S. this is particularly pointed out by the state of the pulse, a hot dry skin, determination to the head and a variety of other symptoms —

The next is an emetic which is called for by the state of the stomach. The Tart. of Antim. is always preferable. I mention this because country practitioners in general use Spueamanka. — But it is much less efficacious — The Antimonial preparations not only more completely evacuate the Alimentary Canal of Biliary accumulations, But also makes such a powerful impression on the Stomach as sometimes puts an end to the disease, by interrupting & removing the primary morbid



impressions - To evacuate the Elementary canal  
 the mercurial cathartics are next to be resorted to.  
 These like the Antimonial emetics are always to be  
 preferred to other Articles as they evacuate bile more  
 effectually. As soon however as the mercurial evacua-  
 tion is over we should resort to purgatives of a  
 milder kind of these the saline are most generally  
 used and the best are the Epsom & Cheltenham salts.  
 The latter is made by evaporating the Cheltenham water  
 or by imitating the salt thus obtained and have  
 recently been introduced into practice - They operate  
 in much smaller doses than the other neutral salts  
 and are more efficacious 3j is equivalent to 3j of  
 the Epsom salt. After such powerful depletion  
 from the Stomach & intestines it will be proper to  
 the milder Diaphoretics. The best adapted are the  
 Antimonial preparations & the neutral mixtures -

The Spiritus Mindereri or Sature of Ammonia is  
 also a valuable Article. - The action of them may be  
 promoted by the vapour bath & the best method of  
 applying it is by pouring vinegar on heated bricks  
 which are to be wrapped up in flannel & applied to

The trunk & extremities, thus in general we can excite copious perspiration - The Disease under such treatment will frequently yield after three or four Days, but if it should not the emetic & mercurial purge must be repeated - These evacuations are called for by the accumulation of bile in the Stomach whereby irritation & febrile action is kept up - I have found emetics to succeed best - As cooperating in the same intention vesicating applications should be made to the upper & lower extremities - They act by making a strong impression on the skin & intercept the train of action which constitute the febrile condition - During the continuance of the fever some subordinate affections appear which claim our attention. 1<sup>st</sup> There is often some heat on the body which is often very distressing to the patient - This may be relieved by occasionally sprinkling the surface with cold water or Camphar, you will thus allay the irritation & reduce the temperature. 2<sup>d</sup> A Determination to the head often occurs and is indicated by a flushed face, wild expression of the



Eyes and delirium. This affection of the head is speedily relieved by the application of cups or leeches. But when the delirium appears to be fixed in addition to these you should shave the head and apply a Blister to be kept on for 24 hours. It is a fact which ought to be remembered that bleeding should always precede the application of Blisters. —

It is proper to let 8 or 10 hours elapse after shaving the head before the Blisters are applied. As shaving alone may obviate the necessity. How the mere removing the hair should check the delirium is not easy to determine. — By delaying we have an opportunity of applying cold to the head, by means of cloths wrung out of cold water or Ice. —

3. The most common symptoms requiring relief during the continuance of remittents is nausea or the vomiting of bile, to relieve the first it is proper to promote the evacuation either by emetics or saline purgatives as it depends upon the presence of bile or peculiar irritability. — 2. To remove the vomiting a different course must be pursued. To check irritability is now the indication, for this purpose

The common effervescing draught is exceedingly beneficial. The seltzer water administered in small doses & frequently repeated is also useful. But infinitely the best remedy on this occasion is lime water & milk, the mode of using it is to mix a table spoonfull of each for a Dose which may be given every 15 or 20 minutes according to circumstances. Not the least valuable for allaying irritability of the Stomach is an infusion of Serpentina the Dose is a table spoonfull. It is much resorted to in this city and possesses the confidence of many practitioners. When the irritability of that organ ceases from loss of tone as sometimes when Emetics have been employed, nothing is better than tincture of Cloves, given at short intervals, in small doses. — As an auxiliary to these remedies fomentations over the region of the Stomach have proved useful, The best of these is made by gutting powdered cloves in flannel & wringing this out of heated Brandy. Tea of Cloves are sufficient. Pediluvium or the warm bath is highly efficacious. But when the vomiting is exceedingly violent you



should apply sinapisms to the extremities & Blisters  
 over the region of the stomach - But of all the reme-  
 dies calculated to check bilious vomiting Opium is  
 preeminent. It is a fact well worthy your atten-  
 tion that a pill of Opium which has been kept  
 for 2 or 3 months will remain in the stomach &  
 check vomiting when one recently made would  
 be rejected - If the stomach will not retain the  
 Opium we must resort to injections. ℞ of Sand-  
 arum mixed with a little mucilage and thrown  
 up the rectum is a favourite remedy in this city  
 A suppository of iij - w grs. of Opium made into  
 a pill and introduced 2 or 3 inches up the rectum  
 will often prove exceedingly efficacious - It has the  
 advantage of not disturbing the patient, of being ea-  
 sily applied & removed when it has answered the pur-  
 pose - An Intermittion being affected pour in  
 the peruvian bark continued with aromatic aro-  
 matics. But when any doubt of the absence of fever  
 exists prescribe the Serpentina, Quapia, Cingulatura  
 Centaury, and for reasons explained formerly Ar-  
 senic will be found to answer well in this case -

The only circumstance which allows the use of Bark while the intermission is incomplete, is a possible tendency to Typhus, even here the medicine will often be rejected, and we should confide more in those remedies which add to their tonic properties that of producing perspiration —

On the whole however the intermittents of our country are of a highly inflammatory grade demanding copious depletion by the Sanguet and evacuations by the alimentary canal. And when these in every case are managed so as to correspond exactly to the violence of the disease, no other remedy in general will be imperiously demanded.

3. *Continued Fevers*. These run their course without any intermission though some degree of exacerbation and remission take place in them Daily — Some writers have thought this definition exceptionable, because say they all continued fevers consist of a single paroxysm kept up without without abatement until the final termination. —



But I believe that no such fever exists and am supported in my opinion by the highest Authority; Except the fever denominated Ephemera which is of short duration and rare occurrence. —

Every other febrile affection is made up of a repetition of Paroxysms. It may be remarked as a general rule that the exacerbations take place in the morning and towards evening. By consulting nosological writers, you will find this class of fevers variously arranged — I shall treat them under the general heads of Synocha and Typhus. —

**I. Synocha.** As commonly defined I believe that Synocha fever has no existence. Every case at least which has met my observation, has been attended with some local affection, which marked it as one of the Phlegmasia. The continued fever most common in this country is the bilious inflammatory. This prevails to the south and is not a little varied by climate and condition of society. Like the fevers already spoken of it arises from marsh exhalations, in common with them it is also produced —

from other causes. Considering the close analogy, in the Origin, symptoms and mode of cure, not to mention other slight resemblances between the intermittent, remittent and continued bilious fevers, we have good reason to believe they are the same disease with some difference of Type and external physiognomy. During the exacerbation a Remittent is so precisely like an attack of continued bilious fever, that an account of one will answer equally well for the other each being ushered in with the same train of symptoms and accompanied with the same train of morbid affections. —

Discharged therefore from the necessity of occupying our time with a recapitulation of what has already been said we will proceed to the cure — But can we arrest the progress of Fever after it has become established? Or must we be contented with combating the most violent symptoms? By Chyhorn, Hillary, Pringle & Fordyce it has been announced in the negative — It is contended by the last particularly



That not only, are we unable to interrupt the career  
 of fever, but also, that either addition to or subtraction  
 from the cause producing it, will not have  
 the slightest effect. In support of this opinion  
 they appeal to small pox or measles and other  
 diseases in which the fact stated is undoubtedly  
 evident - For neither of these diseases however abated  
 in violence can be cured by adjuvial means, and  
 neither of them is affected by withdrawing the further  
 application of the cause. This is particularly true  
 as it regards small pox. But their reasoning is  
 fallacious in as much as it is deduced from the cau-  
 ses of diseases peculiar in their nature and governed  
 by their own laws. - As respects the common fevers  
 we see them daily cured by the remedies usually  
 employed. Can it be denied that they are inter-  
 rupted in their course by V. S., evacuations from the  
 Alimentary canal and other means of similar nat-  
 ure. Most assuredly we see this happen every day  
 and such success is the trophies of our profession -  
 At the same time we must conclude that there is  
 great difficulty on many occasions. —

Hence the repeated advice of medical writers, to attack the disease in the first stage as then it must be easier to obtain a victory - The doctrine above alluded to is highly pernicious in its practical tendency - Originating in the dark ages of medical science it has been kept up by the great respect for authority - It never fails to reduce the energy of Practice & leads to irresolution and indcision at the very moment too when exertion is required. According to that opinion you must remain an idle spectator to the ravages effected by an irresistible attack of fever on the constitution. Let it not be supposed from what has escaped me that I am at all inclined to deny that in fever there is a tendency to a crisis or a solution at particular times. This was early remarked by Hippocrates & has since been abundantly confirmed hence arose the doctrine of critical days by which is meant those days on which the fever is disposed to a solution - these according to Hippocrates are the 3, 5, 7, 9, 11, 14, 17, and 20 or as some commentators on that author



will have it the 21<sup>st</sup>. Every practitioner of enlarged experience must have witnessed a more than ordinary tendency to remission of the symptoms on one of these days, but such a tendency is not so clearly manifested in our climate as among the ancients. The reason of this is not obscure you all know the climate of Greece was agreeable and serene, and the people of that country in the time of Hippocrates still cherished the simplicity of their truly republican manners. Diseases therefore prevailed among them with uniformity of character, not being distributed as among us by wide variations from nature and the changes of climate fluctuating & unsettled. Attempts have been made to explain the causes of critical days on the supposition that intermittents are the primary types of all fevers and hence continued fever is first quotidian, then tertian and after the first day very generally quartan. — whether this be generally admitted or not to be the efforts of nature to bring about a crisis which is marked by a remission of the symptoms, this is the time most propitious for giving our remedies.

## Treatment of the bilious inflammatory Fever.

Early in this discussion it was remarked that the Bilious fevers of this country, especially are for the most part inflammatory in their nature, this being the case the principle indication is obvious - viz. to reduce arterial action to the natural standard. Confessedly, to attain this end no means are equal to the *Lancet*; its operation under such circumstances are prompt and effectual - but in this disease it should be directed with judgement and tempered with sound discretion - Do not in any case proscribe for the name of a disease. The same complaint may vary and now more than the one under consideration, by climate, by the season, by personal idiosyncrasy and by many other causes - Thus while in this section of the country to bleed copiously is the only method of cure, in the southern states the practitioners hardly ever open a vein - But no matter what part of the world you settle in do not refrain depletion by the *Lancet* when it is indicated by a strong pulse, a hot skin and determination



to the head and other symptoms of arterial action. These symptoms whenever they occur, (be it the burning Tropics or polar snows, or in the more genial climate of the temperate Zone, must be considered as signals held out by nature for succour from the lancet and the evacuations in her difficulties and Oppressions —

Next in importance are those remedies which evacuate the alimentary canal, these are called for in all fevers, and particularly in this, because of the large accumulations of bile which is apt to accrue — My general practice when I can prevail on my patient is to give an Antimonial emetic — It will be seen that I am a decided advocate for emetics, my experience has persuaded me of their superior efficacy to purges — I am supported in this Opinion by those Physicians who are acquainted with the more intricate appearances of Bilious inflammatory fever. To reap their full effect they must be repeated every day, in some cases, in succession for several days — By consulting the French and English Physicians who wrote on diseases of their respective Armies in Egypt

twenty years ago. it will be found that the vehement Bilious fever refused to submit to other remedies Emetics were therefore adopted by the medical department of both Armies, without regard to the practice of their country or prejudice of education.

The East and West India practitioners as well as those of our own country duly appreciate Emetics in bilious Fevers. Determining from my own experience I can say that early administered they hardly ever fail to check the disease, and that in the advanced stage, when their operation is free and copious the pulse is reduced the pain in the head relieved, sickness of Stomach quieted, The temperature of the surface lowered and a Diaphoresis procured by which the patient is quieted and the critical solution of the fever hastened Next in importance are cathartics, these are called for in all fevers, but particularly in this because of the large accumulation of bile in the alimentary canal - When emetics cannot be given from some peculiarity of temperament or predisposition to Apoplexy or prejudice of the patient, or after



active vomiting, we may with propriety trust to the use of Purges combined with calomel - as jal ap, Rhubarb or Gamboge will succeed best in the commencement of intermitting fever if combined with calomel. - Some unite emetics and Purges so as to induce an Artificial cholera morbus or as the sailors say to clear the ship fore and aft. This is a useless practice. - Calomel and tartar emetic are commonly prescribed to which some add Gamboge. This last in doses of  $\times - \times ij$  grains will generally produce this effect alone. - But to justify violent remedies the fever must be of a dangerous character and indications of bilious accumulations very strong and unequivocal. In prescribing purges if delay is at all admissible it is proper to wait for that period when a partial remission of the symptoms take place. Given at this time they act more powerfully & effectually. But if administered during the exacerbation they are either rejected by the stomach or are inactive. - The alimentary canal being completely evacuated we must employ saline laxatives these are beneficial by keeping the bowels in an open state and from their action on the

Exhalant vessels of the inner surface of the intestines they attract the watery parts from the circulating fluids and thus keep down Arterial action and produce a diminution of the violence of the paroxysm. The Best saline purgatives have been mentioned already. The following prescription is very much used by myself and other practitioners of this city. *℞. Sal. Glau. ℥j Tart. Emet ʒj Lemon or lime juice or sharp vinegar ℥j water ℥ij* mix them well together. The dose of this mixture is one table spoonfull every 1, 2, or 3 hours pro re nata. This keeps the bowels in a laxative state, produces mild diaphoresis, subdues arterial action and lessens the patients sufferings. — As cooperating remedies enemata are not to be overlooked. They are useful for the purpose of increasing the action of Purgatives. They are beneficial as a substitute for these remedies when they cannot be retained —

The following answers common purposes  
*℞. Water ℥xj Mur. Soda a table spoonfull*  
 The same quantity of Olive oil & molasses mix



them and inject - When you wish an Enema more stimulating, or when there is flatulency in the bowels The turbinthinate injections are well adapted it is as follows R<sup>y</sup>. Ol. Turbinthin. a table spoonfull mixed with the white or yolk of an egg. Water water, mucilage of Gum. Arabic or flaxseed tea 3℥vj - It relieves flatulency more speedily and effectually than any remedy I have ever tried affording great comfort to the patient - By the combined operation of the remedies already mentioned the excitement of the system being already reduced we are next to employ diaphoretics -

Of all modes of treating fever Sweating is most popular & general. By the vulgar this is accounted safe and most effectual on all occasions, nor is this Opinion confined to the low and illiterate of mankind every class acquiesces in the Opinion. —

It is obvious however that diaphoretics from their power on the system are not to be trifled with or inconsiderately employed - On the contrary they should never be used in inflammatory fevers until arterial action and general excitement is reduced

by V.S. & evacuations from the Alimentary canal - Diaphoretics are then introduced with advantage, mitigating the disease or arresting its further progress, even here however the milder articles should be employed and these should be combined with auxiliary means which have the same tendency - It may be stated as a general rule from which you must never deviate in inflammatory fevers we are rather to solicit perspiration by lenient means than to exert it by violent measures - To bring a continued fever the antimonial Diaphoretics are preferred - Early introduced into the practice of medicine with this view, they were occasionally employed with various reports untill their efficacy was declared by Hoffman and their employment sanctioned by the still higher authority of Cullen and Fordyce - Chemically combined Antimony affords a number of preparations - Each may be given so as to produce Diaphoresis - In England the celebrated Pult. Jacobi claims no small portion of con-



fidem. That it often excites dysphoria in cases  
 of fever cannot be denied - But so far as I have ob-  
 served it is in no respect superior to its kindred pre-  
 paration. Tart. of Antimony. The composition of  
 which is better known and hinders its operation more  
 easily and certainly regulated, On the continent of  
 Europe and particularly in France the Golden  
 Sulphur of Antimony has an indisputable ascen-  
 dancy over all the preparations of that metal.  
 Whether it is entitled to this confidence my experi-  
 ence does not enable me to decide - Compared  
 with the Emul. Tart. I think it inferior in every  
 point of view. This latter may be made to super-  
 sede every other preparation of that metal. —  
 Nearly tasteless, quite inodorous and minute in  
 its dose it may be administered with the greater  
 facility and perhaps equal if not transcendence  
 powers - Of the precise power in which the dif-  
 ferent preparations of Antimony operate in the  
 cure of continued fevers or of the principles which  
 should guide us in its use we are not compleat-  
 ly acquainted - Dr. Cullen says they are of no

use unless they vomit or produce considerable nausea - On the contrary it is asserted by Fordyce that it is from there cannot be higher authority, that by exciting vomiting the peristaltic Power of the ~~arterionals~~ <sup>arteries</sup> are impaired and that they are most effectual when they produce the slightest Gastric Disturbance - To this point I have directed very careful attention and am led to coincide in the latter opinion. -

Nausea in whatever way induced is not of itself salutary in disposing fever to a crisis or salutary solution - During the continuance of excessive arterial action, muscular power and animal temperature are undoubtedly diminished but afterwards a reaction of the system or a consequent exacerbation of the fever takes place - But did such a state operate in the way contended for by Cullen, the utility of the medicine should be proportioned to the effect thus created, and various other Diaphoretics infinitely more violent & lasting in their nauseating operation as Digitalis, tobacco and



Squills should be preferred - But this is contra-  
 dicted by experience and the United voice of phy-  
 sicians in every country, Medicines do good in  
 Fever by exciting their own peculiar or Specific  
 action and when they disorder the stomach by  
 inducing nausea or vomiting they depart from  
 this, and if not poisonous are always productive  
 of more or less mischief - There are many febrif-  
 uge medicines at the effervering draught, the  
 neutral mixture &c. the chief action of which are  
 to subdue nausea & vomiting and to sustain the  
 tone of the stomach. - But while I consent that  
 the Antimonial preparations like Mercury, Lead,  
 Arsenic, Bark &c. by a peculiar Power, I conceive  
 that, as is the case with the articles just mentioned  
 their effect will be proportioned to the quantity  
 taken, provided they produce their genuine mode  
 of action, which is independant of any nausea -  
 Curious as these views may appear they are more  
 interesting when applied to practice - Allow this  
 to be correct and you do away all objections to the  
 employment of a remedy of high utility -

Nevertheless it is not to be inferred from the pre-  
 ceding remarks that we should not employ  
 emetics in the early or forming stage of fever  
 here they act on different principles and their  
 efficacy is too well established to be shaken  
 by any thing which can be said against them -  
 To obtain from the antimonial preparations the precise  
 effect, to which I have alluded is not always very  
 easy. - The stomach in the febrile affections is so vari-  
 able as regards irritability that the dose as well as  
 the intervening time between them is diffi-  
 cult to regulate As a general rule from  $\frac{1}{4}$  -  $\frac{1}{10}$  gr.  
 dissolved in water coloured with cochineal, may  
 be taken every 2 or 3 hours according to the  
 nature of the Disease - Some stomachs are so  
 irritable that they can retain it under no cir-  
 cumstances and here we must have recourse  
 to other medicines, of these the best is the saline  
 or Neutral mixture which is prepared as  
 follows Rj. Lime, Lemon juice or sharp Vin-  
 egar  $\mathcal{Z}\text{ij}$  Add carb. Potash untill a complete  
 saturation is effected then add loaf sugar  $\mathcal{Z}\text{ij}$



Pine water &c - It is sometimes necessary to add a little Laudanum and a small portion of Spirit. Nitr. Dul. The dose is a table spoonfull every one or two hours. To meet the same indication many other diaphoretics have been employed. combinations of Ipecacuanha and Opium are of this nature. But though of the highest utility in they do not answer so well in

Why this should be the case is difficult to determine but such is the fact - Many other Diaphoretics act as certainly, and as promptly as the Antimonial preparations, but the perspiration they excite is not so salutary in arresting the progress of continued fever. -

In this fact we find many reasons for the observation that Tact. Emet. possesses specific febrile powers independent of its diaphoretic effects. -

Notwithstanding all that has been said in favour of the sweating plan in the cure of fevers some practitioners hardly ever employ them they prefer the neutral salts or refrigerants, the precise Modus Operandi of these medicines are not well understood. A late writer has attempted to explain

their operation on Chemical principles, though this hypothesis is not without plausibility, yet it does not afford us a solution of the difficulty. They reduce arterial excitement, lower animal temperature and partially relax the surface though they rarely cause perspiration -

The principle article of this class is nitrate of Potash, no medicine is more employed in fevers and other inflammatory diseases - To augment its power it is customary to combine it with calomel and tart. Emetic, forming what is called Nitrous antimonial powder. -

Rec. Nitras Potasae ℥j Calomel ℥. xvj Tart. Emetic ℥. j reduced to powder and divided into eight Doses of which one is to be taken every two or three hours - This is suited to the more robust of our patients, and owing to the calomel it contains is very apt to purge - The emetic Tart. should also be graduated to the nature of the case even in so small a quantity as the  $\frac{1}{8}$  of a grain it now & then disturbs the patient and excites vomiting - Cooperating in the same manner, Cold



applications to the surface has been strongly recom-  
 mended. As I shall subsequently enter fully  
 into the investigation of this subject I shall anticip-  
 ate but few observations here - This remedy may  
 be applied in three different ways, by ablution,  
 aspersion or effusion, each are adapted to peculiar  
 circumstances. But in the case before us I prefer  
 sponging it is more agreeable and perhaps less  
 hazardous than the others - Cold applications are  
 never called for unless the skin be hot and Dry  
 and the pulse active and then they are very  
 useful. They remove the uncomfortable sensation  
 caused by a heated surface, lessen the force of circula-  
 tion, induce mild diaphoresis, and soothe the rest-  
 lessness which generally prevail - But under any  
 other circumstances and especially in the advanced  
 stages of the disease they are useless, and even pernicious,  
 as the system exhausted by fever would be unable  
 to react. - As described but is the two plans  
 of treating fever the sweating and the refrigerat-  
 ory - This is not a place for instituting a com-  
 parison between them, nor could it easily be done

They cannot be considered as rival measures. - Each is adapted to particular cases. Before we use diaphoretics in inflammatory cases we should first deplete in proportion to the violence of the symptoms by V.S. and evacuations and exactly at this point the refrugant remittent may be called into service with signal advantage - Before dismissing this point I wish to impress on your mind the value of sweating in the cure of Fevers - It was formerly the practice to treat inflammatory diseases by forcing perspiration by the use of heating alexipharmics, but these were productive of such wide spreading mischief, they were soon discarded - But it is wrong to reason against the use of a remedy from its abuse. Sweating as well as V.S. is useful or the reverse according as it is directed. when guided by sound discretion it is highly important and indisputably acts powerfully in combating disease - Diaphoretics determine the blood to the surface and thereby inter-



nal congestion, They relieve constriction of the surface and thus render the patient more comfortable, They moreover lessen the quantity of the circulating fluids, and therefore diminish arterial action - By direct depletion just equipoin the various actions upon which health depends - Let us then not throw away the remedies so useful on account of objections which may be raised against their use or false refinement may in acute -

When hereafter you take the field against diseases you will find it is not enough to combat them with one remedy. On the contrary to be victorious over these foes to human health and happiness you must call into requisition all the resources which have been placed in your hands by your GOD, all those which can be derived from a complete knowledge of your profession

We have now come to that stage of continued Bilious inflammatory fever when vesicating remedies are found of the greatest advantage, they should be applied to the extremities, sometimes to both upper and lower. But by some means

blisters are altogether condemned and  
 strongly prohibited in this fever. Of those who  
 entertain this view, by far the most distin-  
 guished is the celebrated Fordyce. It was  
 one of the sayings of that great man that  
 vesicating applications have not the  
 slightest effect in arresting this disease,  
 on the contrary they never failed by caus-  
 ing additional excitement to occasion an  
 exacerbation. It seems to me not very  
 difficult to reconcile the contrariety of  
 opinion that has prevailed on this point  
 Nothing is more different than the effect of  
 Blisters applied in the early and late stages  
 of this disease. They never fail I believe  
 to do much harm when there is great arterial  
 action and febrile excitement. And it is not  
 less ascertained that they are of the utmost utility  
 in a relaxed condition of the system. —  
 Let the system be depleted by v.s. emetics  
 & purgatives and then resort to blisters. —  
 They quiet the pulse equalize excitement



put an end to the broken action of disease, and  
 establish the natural order of health. —  
 After the remedies above mentioned prove unavailing.  
 I place much confidence in mercury when  
 urged to a moderate salivation. There can be little  
 doubt of its utility where the system can be brought  
 under its operation, — But in most cases before  
 the mercury can be brought to act, the fever  
 from the rapidity of its course terminates —  
 To be of use therefore it should be properly applied  
 and as the bowels are weak and irritable it generally  
 should be applied in the form of unction by  
 friction — It is difficult to excite Ptyalism  
 while the Pulse remains active mercury should  
 never therefore take the place of depletion and  
 the remedies which affect this are generally  
 sufficient to remove the fever — I have thus con-  
 sidered the remedies which are supposed best  
 calculated to cure Bilious inflammatory fever —  
 Much however depends upon those minor con-  
 siderations, or circumstances which so often pow-  
 erfully influence the result of Diseases, of these

The most important by far, are victuals, drink and the general management of the patient. —

During the progress of the fever much dryness of the fauces and extreme thirst generally prevail. It has been a question whether the patient should indulge his ardent desire for drink. The physicians of antiquity were much divided on this point. While one set totally forbade another fully allowed the use of water. It requires little sagacity to discover that the medium between the two points is the correct practice. — By denying altogether the occasional use of drinks we shall cause great anxiety and distress and thus increase the disease, but by allowing the unrestrained use of it we shall find that the stomach will be debilitated and nausea and vomiting will be the consequence. — We should direct our patient to take now & then a spoonfull of some acidulated beverage, as lemonade, vinegar and water, tamarind water, toast and water with a variety of herb teas, as balm tea, sage tea,



Barley water, solution of Gum, Aeratic &c &c.  
Even common water provided the temperature  
is not too low, in small quantity. —

It is a precept worthy your attention that  
drink in moderate quantities and moderately  
warm will relieve thirst quicker than when  
it is cold or inordinately taken. —

During the continuance of the Fever the Drinks enu-  
merated will always afford sufficient nourishment  
to the Patient. It sometimes happens that the Appetite  
solicits solid food and the demands of the Patient  
are loud and clamorous. But this propensity is  
always an unfavourable indication and should  
never be indulged. every Practitioner must  
have seen the evil consequences which result from  
a gratification of this diseased appetite, many  
instances from this cause have terminated fatally  
which might otherwise have been cured. In the  
History of Pathology I mentioned the causes which  
accelerate the Pulse, these should be studiously  
avoided in the Febrile conditions, as perhaps the  
most operative cause you should a particular

by order that he be excluded, And that no conversation or bustle of company should take place in the chamber of the sick —

Before leaving this subject I will give some directions for managing the patient during convalescence — Febrile affections of every description leave behind them an accumulated state of debility which if not properly regulated may cause a relapse, a condition more intractable and hazardous than the original disease — The first step when the patient is recovering is either to remove him to another chamber or order that all the apparatus of sickness as vials, Pill boxes &c. should be removed — These remind him of his sickness and depress his spirits which retards the cure — Changing of his sheets and clothing has a great effect in promoting convalescence 2<sup>d</sup>. be careful to accommodate his food to the state of his excitement you should begin with the farinaceous articles and none are better than Tapioca,



arrow root, Sago and Rice next you may allow eggs and Oysters raw or very slightly cooked — Boiled chicken and any other article of light digestive nature may be allowed in small quantity, this is a rule of great importance — as regards drink pure water is the best — but if the condition of the Patient requires something stronger let it be pure porter very much diluted. Small liquors and especially porter are infinitely more agreeable and less injurious than wine or ardent spirits however diluted. —

3. It is hardly less important that the patient should return gradually to the pursuits and habits of life. He is especially to avoid much exercise of his mental faculties, to prevent this he must avoid study and attention to business of every kind. Nor should he be allowed to engage of any external concern: — 4<sup>th</sup>. ~~Be~~ not too precipitate in permitting your patient to go out of doors. Patients are always eager for this and are backed by their friends under the idea that it would confirm his health. recollect this is great liability to take cold and from the irritable state

of the commencement of convalescence the stimulus of exercise, reading &c. would probably excite a return of the disease, even when you allow him exercise you should do it under proper cautions & restraints. Sometimes the patient in convalescence from long fever remains very feeble and is affected with a total loss of appetite.

To remove this Tonics should be employed among which the Tinct. of Peruv. Bark alone or combined with a small portion of Tinct. of Gentian is highly beneficial. There are also a great variety of articles of nearly similar Character which may be used according to the circumstances of the case or the taste of the Patient. All the vegetable bitters as Colombo, Quassia, Gentian, Chamomile &c. employed in watery infusion. The Elix. Nitrois is also an excellent medicine and often restores the appetite. Extreme watchfulness and inability to sleep often retard the recovery and sometimes aggravates the fever, here small Opium are usefull. The best preparation of



Opium in this case is what has been called the black drops it is a tincture made by an acid in stead of ardent spirits, sharp vinegar or lemon juice is the acid commonly preferred. This preparation proves three times as strong as common Sassafras and has a more powerfull and deep affect than any I am acquainted with - It never as far as I know produces the nausea and other distressing effects which sometimes results from the use of Opium and its spirituous tincture It is prepared as follows

When opium in this form fails you may resort to the Tincture of Hops, camphorated Tincture also sometimes succeeds very well by quieting irritation it disposes the patient - When watching proceeds from an empty stomach stimulating food conjoined with porter is generally effectual - The condition of the bowels also demand care sometimes diarrhoea takes place this will generally yield to the astringent preparations - When there is a tendency to constipation

pation, small doses of Rhubarb is the best remedy. This cathartic should be prepared because when taken by itself it never purges copiously and it imparts tone to the Bowels. However beneficial evacuations are in the early stage they are equally prejudicial in convalescence. They produce a state of exhaustion and not unfrequently bring back an alarming state of Fever. I have seen this happen more than 100 times -

The Bilious inflammatory may terminate in Typhus, But it more frequently recurs into a chronic form. As the treatment of the former differs in nothing from the idiopathic disease of the same nature I will not anticipate the observations I shall have occasion to make hereafter - But the chronic state of this fever demands your particular attention it is called *Febriacula*, from the diminutive and indistinct nature of the symptoms which attend it, and in the country it is known by the name of inward fever -



The Pulse is corded hard and small, there is much heat on the surface, a bilious complexion and tenseness of the forehead, combined with the head ach or pain in the side, The patient always has oedematous extremities & high coloured urine. The type is either intermittent or remittent not continued. The cause of this condition is too obvious to be mistaken, it arises from congestion of the large viscera particularly in the Spleen & liver - The appropriate remedy is a slight salivation or what an Swiss says well for a substitute. A course of the nitric acid & a draught of the latter should be given every day for 8 or 10 Days - Commonly however there is some fever and pain that it is necessary to resort to frequent bleedings a small quantity should be taken at a time - Blisters are also an important remedy they should be applied to the side if there is much pain, but if this be absent and we want to interrupt the association on which this fever depends - I would greatly prefer placing them on the wrists & ankles

It is the common practice to treat these cases with tonics particularly the Peru. Bark — but this is highly prejudicial. It locks the disease in in place of liberating it from the system. After evacuations have been procured the Tonic remedies may then be given with advantage — The best of these is the Peruvian Bark when it fails we may resort with promise of great great advantage to Fowler's solution of Arsenic —



# Typhus Fever

Typhus is derived from the greek word τυφος stupor because stupor or heaviness is a very common symptom of this disease - Morologists divide it into Typhus mitior & gravior - But as this is the same disease only differing in degree of violence I cannot see any reason for retaining this distinction - It may be added that typhus fever whether idiopathic or symptomatic being the consequence of some other disease, is of the same nature, presents the same symptoms, demands similar treatment and is cured by the same remedies - The only material difference mentioned by Authors is that the mitior generally comes on with more mildness, in all its symptoms and is more protracted in its continuance -

For several weeks preceding an attack of this form of fever we often perceive an universal degree of languor listless and sighing There is no chill nor uneasiness in any part of the body, the patient complains of debility with some loss of appetite and rejection of Spirits After the case is developed a greater or lesser degree

of arrangement takes place in the circulation -

But the Typhus gravior is much more malignant in its outset and rapid in its progress than in the milder state - The patient is at first seized with great prostration of strength in which the mind fully participates. Even at this early stage there is some tenderness of the muscles with acute pain in the back, head and extremities and an alternation of chills & flushes.

These symptoms are followed by strong marked fever, by intense heat on the surface and no inconsiderable ~~inconsiderable~~ determination to the head as is indicated by the pulsation of the carotid Arteries, by the wild countenance and suffused eyes and the tendency to delirium which constantly prevails - Examined at this period the tongue is found dry, hard, chapped and incrustated with a brown matter. The gums are affected in nearly a similar manner, and the teeth next are covered with the same brown fur - In the commencement we most generally find the pulse quick chorded and active and other symptoms denoting great disorder in the functions - Respiration



is particularly laborious and frequently interrupted with deep sighing - The breath hot and offensive - Oppression is felt at the pit of the stomach, The bowels are uniformly constipated, occasionally vomiting of bilious matter with constant unquenchable thirst As the disease advances these symptoms are aggravated Greater debility comes on the pain is distressing and acute the fever increases, the pulse is small and tremulous, and so quick as scarcely to be counted - The temperature of the surface is various, the skin being sometimes hot and dry and at others cold and damp, The nervous tremours which from the beginning formed one of the prominent symptoms are now so much aggravated as to form what is called *tremor tendinum* -

It is not uncommon at this stage of the disease for the Bowels to give way and copious discharges of dark coloured faeces to take place. Most generally also there are hemorrhages of dark discoloured blood from the nose, mouth, Gums & fauces associated with Petechiae and ecchymosis or with livid spots in different parts of the Body. The Pulse now sinks, the extremities grow cold, hiccup comes on, This is the Progress and result of a violent & extremely malignant case termin-

ating in death - But when circumstances are more favourable, and we have a right to calculate on a recovery, As. abatement of febrile excitement takes place, The surface becomes moist, the temperature is reduced, delirium subsides and we may add as a propitious circumstance Glandular swellings and scabby eruptions about the mouth.

A majority of writers maintain Typhus fever to be caused exclusively by specific contagion. That it is produced in this way under certain circumstances and in certain places cannot be doubted. This has been shown by the experiments of Hagarth and is confirmed by the whole tenour of medical experience and observation. By these experiments it is proven that small pox itself is not more contagious, of 188 men, women & children who were exposed to the contagion of Typhus in a crowded and ill ventilated room only 8 escaped the disease - The Sphere of its contagious action is circumscribed never extending to a neighbouring apartment nor to any distance in the same room provided it is well ventilated - Nevertheless it may be conveyed by wearing apparel bed clothes &c



positive experiments and authentic facts render this certain, and also what is a curious circumstance, contagion may exist in the clothing of a Person, so as to affect others with disease, whilst the individual himself may escape. The Criminals at the black assizes at Oxford is an instance of this fact. - But in general its contagious character is owing to ill ventilated rooms, remove the patient to a well ventilated apartment this ceases.

The specific period at which contagion takes effect cannot be determined with absolute certainty, most generally

Though often it is extended to 50, 60, or 70 days, extraordinary as this may appear there can be no doubt of the fact, Haygarth, Bonivest, other writers and my own experience goes to confirm the same conclusion. A vessel arrived last summer with reconvalescences the crew were in part affected with Typhus. Those unaffected remained 5 or 6 weeks in the city before the Typhus Fever attacked them. —

After this confession to the advocates of contagion - Still it must be confessed that the disease arises from a variety of other causes - From whatever debilitates the system or depresses to any extent the mind, this often caused

by marsh miasmata and sometimes by great fatigue and low abstemious diet - The typhus Fever as above described is not a common disease of this city and perhaps prevails to no great extent in the United States - It is found in Camps, Sails, ships, Hospitals and other crowded receptacles of vice and wretchedness - And finds no where in this happy country either a source of generation, or a medium of wide diffusion - Within my knowledge it has never existed in this city to any extent and my experience thereon in regard to it is narrow and imperfect. - Sometimes however sporadic cases have occurred, and within the last summer I have had more extensive opportunities of seeing the disease.

Trusting to the information I have derived from these sources and what I have witnessed in the great Hospitals of Europe, I shall endeavour to deliver what I consider the proper mode of Treatment. -

If practitioners differ in theoretical views I believe they concur in the propriety of commencing the cure if called early or in the forming stage with an Emetic - They were formerly employed



under the impression that the contagious matter, still remained in the stomach, and by evacuating this the further progress of the disease was arrested.

Whether this be the case or not there can be little doubt of the efficacy of the remedy.

But emetics do much more than is generally imagined. If employed as mere evacuants they are beneficial. Their effect in another way is not less salutary. This disease is to be considered as a chain the first link of which is located in the stomach, thence it is extended to every other part of the system and by making a strong impression on that organ we may interrupt the associated morbid action and assist greatly in affording a cure for this purpose emetics are the appropriate remedies, but it is only in the forming stage they are at all admissible. Exhibited at an advanced period, they heighten the alarming symptoms and increase the difficulty of the cure. The alimentary canal being thoroughly evacuated it was at one time the established practice to treat the disease with Antimonials, so managed as to produce nausea, this was introduced by Cullen and followed

by his various and numerous disciples through every section of the world - It is nearly 20 years since the propriety of this practice was first called into question and purging recommended in its place. To the work of Hamilton on Purgatives I refer you for information in regard to this latter practice. Not satisfied with Antimonials in the treatment of Typhus fever after ample trials at the Hospital of Edinburgh he was induced totally to abandon them and substitute purging. The result of his experience has been confirmed by practitioners of the greatest celebrity. He ascribes the efficacy of purging to their acting throughout the whole extent of the Alimentary canal and to their carrying off the feculent matter which remains in large quantities in the bowels. To obtain this full effect he directs that they should be given every day, and the most active as calomel and jalap either separate or combined should be preferred. But while he is thus attached to copious purging he does not exclude other remedies. The advantage of his plan has been amply attested - I have employed it with



great satisfaction and the evidence of its superiority, is too strong and conclusive to be resisted - It is to be remembered that in Typhus fever the bowels are always loaded and obstinately constipated, the patient has strong sensations of internal heat and Gastric distress. These call impudently for evacuations and every practitioner knows how much comfort and relief they afford. Nor will any one conversant with the operation of purges fear this producing debility at this period. Nothing is now better established than when the Alimentary canal is oppressed with accumulations of feculent matter, the evacuation of this matter relieves the irritation of the stomach or system and adds vigour to the body. As an auxiliary measure great confidence has been placed in cold applications, these are especially demanded by the burning heat of the skin, by the quick active pulse and the general inquietude and restlessness of the Patient, -

In this state of the system it is well ascertained whatever may be the nature of the disease that cold applications are even more effectual than the opposite remedies in relaxing the extreme vessels and producing perspiration -

The ancients were well acquainted with this fact,

Celsus recommended copious draughts of cold water in Ardent fever, But this practice was rejected or lost sight of for many centuries. It was again revived in the course of the last century, But did not become general untill the work of D.<sup>r</sup> Currie appeared since which time it has received the sanction of various distinguished practitioners in the different sections of the Globe - This practice has not been generally adopted in the U. States at least not to the great extent as in England and her dependencies - In this country we are too much attached to the lancet and other depleting remedies to make use of cold applications - By some of us sponging the surface is employed to allay heat in the autumnal fever, and we also apply ice in certain cases to the head But we carry this practice comparatively to very small extent. In the European Hospitals nothing is more common in the early stages of Typhus Fever than to place the patient in a shower bath or to dash upon him pails full of cold water, This commonly produces perspiration and allays the exciting symptoms - But a remedy which proves so active, should



not be rashly or indirectly employed - The circumstances demanding it has been clearly indicated by Dr. Currie, he says the application should be resorted to when the heat of the body is steadily above the natural standard, especially when there is no general or profuse perspiration and when there is no sensation of chilliness. Those cases are to be rejected when there is much local congestion and especially in the Lungs. The principle on which Dr. Currie supposed the remedy to act was merely by abstracting the excess of heat from the surface - A different view of this subject was presented by Dr. Jackson, The cold application he supposed acted by making a strong and general impression on the system by which the general morbid action is altered and which is independent wholly of the reduction of temperature. It is all important in his opinion to attend to a susceptible state of the system which when wanting he endeavours to restore by friction and the warm bath. by this state he means as that when cold is applied the system shall react - I have however been directed in the use of cold applications by the rules & precepts of Dr. Currie. Yet I never believed that this remedy acted solely by lessening

the heat of the Body - it also acts infinitely more beneficially by the positive healthy action it imparts to the system -

The disease not being arrested by the remedies already mentioned. It is next proper to excite diaphoresis. - It was the universal practice to manage the early stage of Typhus fever in this way during the reign of the Humoral Pathology - Here a system of notions was entertained originating in the eclipse of medical reason & of which some traces are perceptible at the present day - They supposed that fever of this nature is excited and kept up by particles of contagion floating in the circulation - They early induced sweating and urged it to a great extent with a view of eliminating the offensive matter through the Pores of the skin - As medical knowledge advanced this doctrine was generally abandoned, and is now only remembered as one of the many examples afforded by our science of false Theory. Being injurious in the present as well as almost every other form of disease - There is a point at which we may beneficently recur to emetics. But this is nothing peculiar in their operation even admitting contag



ion to exist. — The milder or more stimulant should  
 be resorted to as they seem to be called for by the state of  
 the system — In general the milder diaphoretics are  
 indicated. The saline draught is exceedingly applicable  
 it is highly grateful to the stomach, alleviates thirst,  
 abates heat & relaxes the surface causing some slight  
 degree of perspiration — Nearly the same effect is produced  
 by the Dulcis. Sp. Nitri if administered freely and at  
 short intervals — To obtain its salutary effects in the  
 case before us we should give ℞j or more every one  
 or two hours — of the various methods of exhibiting it is  
 that of combining it with laudanum — The Spiritus  
 Mindereri is more effectual but is less agreeable to the  
 patient and will sometimes be refused or rejected when  
 the former will be taken without difficulty or hesitation  
 either however aided by the vapour bath and warm  
 beverages is in most cases sufficient to produce Diaphoresis  
 It would seem that the antimonial preparations are  
 peculiarly adapted to this stage but so many intel-  
 ligent writers condemn them that I feel sceptical  
 on the subject. They are said in Typhus fever to prostrate  
 the system induce debility and have no tendency to

procure a solution of the Fever. Experience of the merit or demerit of a remedy is beyond Theory —

These are the principle remedies with which we combat the first stage of Typhus Fever, you will perceive they are all of the depleting & evacuating kind — Or at all events they are to reduce action and diminish heat and excitement — Notwithstanding all that has been said to the contrary, it is demonstrable that this species of Fever has in the commencement more or less of the inflammatory diathesis, the hard choroid pulse, heat on the surface, suffused countenance, the tendency to delirium are all indications of this disposition. Examining after death, the body shows many marks of inflammation and its usual effects especially in the brain. Even blood drawn in the first stage of Typhus is almost always sized & denotes a considerable degree of inflammation. But whatever the Pathological view of this subject may be there is no doubt of the correctness of the practice. My opportunities have enabled me to compare this plan of treatment with that of stimulating from the commencement and I am decidedly in favour of the former — Determining from



my own experience I would say that it is sometimes  
 necessary to use the Sanguinal. I have frequently em-  
 ployed it and invariably with unequivocal success.  
 But it should be used with discrimination and is  
 more applicable to cases of Typhus Fever occurring in pri-  
 vate practice than to those which are met with in pub-  
 lic and crowded institutions. The treatment of this dis-  
 ease has undergone an essential alteration within these  
 last few years. By consulting the late medical writers we  
 shall find that they are almost all in favour of bloodletting  
 and that to a considerable extent. Perhaps it was Syden-  
 ham who first began the practice of bleeding in Typhus  
 in this he has been followed by Rush and other practition-  
 ers of celebrity. Sydenham introduced a great change  
 directly opposite to the prevailing sentiment, he consid-  
 ered the febrile condition to depend on a greater or less inflam-  
 matory action and hence flew directly to the depleting  
 to the depleting plan of treatment. These views became  
 general and prevailed until the time of Cullen  
 he being particularly attached to the nerves his opin-  
 ions and mode of practice received a complete ad-  
 justment from his narrow contemplation of the Human system

The views of Cullen were further confirmed by the Pathology of Brown, which was presented in so fascinating a shape, as to be almost universally received.

The pathology of Typhus fever and the practice which follows from it may be stated in a few words - Whatever be the cause of this disease and particularly when it consists in contagion - The vital energies are exceedingly crippled and consequently all the actions and functions of the Body are imperfectly performed. But this effect does not proceed from exhaustion. The ship sinks not from the decay of her timbers, or the bursting of her planks but from being overloaded - When the parallel ceases, we can relieve the ship by lightening her of her Burthen but we cannot thus relieve this condition of the system - all that we can do is to lessen the violence of the effect when the cause is extremely violent - If there be a feeble fluttering pulse, cold damp skin and low muttering delirium we must infer that the elasticity of the body is paralyzed by the weight of the cause pressing upon it and is unable



to react, The practice in this case is to use the stimulans and cordial remedies, But if there exist a hard chorded pulse, great heat and suffused countenance, strong pulsation in the carotid and temporal arteries we must conclude that there is an inflammatory diathesis & that the case is to be treated by the directly depleting remedies - When these symptoms occur never fail to make use of the Lancer and to follow it up by the other evacnants. If you are asked on what authority you employ a practice so different from that in general use tell them you do it on mine, not on mine alone gentleman but on that of Sydenham and Euxham, supported by the whole tenour of medical experience from their time to that of Cullen. —

This treatment is what I deliberately believe the best in the first stage of Typhus Fever. But if the disease be not arrested by these remedies a great prostration of strength will come on and an opposite practice will be necessary, under these circumstances the use of the Vol. Alkali has been highly applauded. it may be given in various ways - but the most advantageous form is Denominated the Vol. Sulap which is made as

R<sup>ex</sup>. Carb. Ammonia ℥j Gum. Arab. ℥ij Loaf  
 Sugar ℥j Water ℥ij Dose a table spoonfull every 2-3 hrs.  
 It is proper at the same time to administer strong  
 wine whey. There seems a harmony or affinity  
 between certain remedies and in no instance more  
 than between the Col. Alkali and wine whey -

To make the latter R<sup>ex</sup>. Milk 2 parts wine  
 whey 1 part, heat the milk untill it boils, then  
 add the wine the curd is next to be separated  
 and if too strong dilute it with water. Loaf sugar  
 may be added to make it more palatable. -

Camphor is preferred by many to Col. Alkali -

my conviction is that the latter is preferable. but  
 in protracted cases it is better to employ them alter-  
 nately. Best form of employing it is in that of Sulap  
 R<sup>ex</sup>. Camphor. ℥j Gum Myrrh ℥ss. Loaf Sugar ℥ij  
 water ℥ij Dose one table spoonfull every 4-6 hours  
 Practitioners of late use it dissolved in milk -

Exactly at this conjuncture the vesicating applica-  
 tions are of the greatest utility -

At this conjuncture the vesicating applications are  
 of the greatest utility. Their advantage in this fever



as well as in inflammatory Fever has been denied — Among those opposed to them are Pingle, Fordyce & the late Dr. Moore — But on the other hand they are recommended by authors of no less respectability among these Gullen and by Lind in strong terms — Blisters are advantageous in all sinking stages of low diseases — They must be applied either to the upper or lower extremities and when circumstances are urgent to both at the same time. It has been supposed by some that as the object is merely to sustain the excitement, and tone of the system Sinapisms would answer better than blisters because the latter deplete and then tend to debilitate the patient. Blisters make a more permanent impression than sinapisms and are therefore much more efficacious —

No point of practice has been more controverted than the employment of Opium in Typhus Fever. Brown placed it at the head of his class of Stimulants, and his chief reliance on it in Typhus fever. It was once fashionable to use Opium alone in Typhus in this city in the low stage. But the propriety of this practice has been questioned by many, at the head of whom is Fordyce. It is stated by him that after a fair trial of this medicine he had no reason

To believe that it exerts any salutary power over  
 the disease. And more generally be found it to ag-  
 gravate all the symptoms. The contrariety of Opinion  
 may perhaps be explained on the supposition that  
 Opium exhibits under different circumstances and  
 different doses produce different effects. If given in  
 a large dose it suspends all the actions of the Body  
 and operates as a direct Sedative so far as dimin-  
 ishing the strength and paralyzing or crippling the  
 action of the System can be called a Sedative effect  
 But in small doses it proves stimulant and cordial  
 and is calculated to support the strength of the Sys-  
 tem. In those countries where the use of ardent Spirit  
 and wine is prohibited by religious prejudice  
 Opium is resorted to as a substitute, to exhilarate  
 their spirits, dissipate sorrow and strengthen their  
 fortitude & courage. In this respect it is similar  
 as to wine and may be used in diseases where  
 that beverage is indicated. It follows from this  
 view of the Modes of Action of Opium that it may  
 be given with advantage in this stage of Typhus  
 in small & repeated doses. It is my practice



to give one grain every two or three hours. It is alleged that the indication for which we use Opium is more satisfactorily answered by other stimulants, particularly wine — As a general rule I am disposed to think wine preferable being more grateful, always a stimulant, desirable in its impulsion and affording some degree of nourishment. If it can be procured Madeira should be preferred, next Sherry. Of late it has been fashionable to order claret and the weak French wines. Typhus fever is characterized by an extreme want of susceptibility to the action of stimulants, therefore when we resort to wine we should use it liberally — Usually a pint or more in the course of the day should be given and cases occur when double or triple that quantity is not too much. Although wine as a general rule is superior to Opium yet there are certain conditions of the system when it should be resorted to. Of the symptoms which demand the use of Opium delirium is most urgent, this may arise from excitement or debility of the Brain in the common case it generally depends upon the former cause. — But in the latter stage it is always caused by atony or debility and here Opium has been found more prompt

and effectual than any other remedy. Connected with Delirium the patient is affected with a disturbing degree of restlessness Anxiety & Vigilance but also it is the appropriate remedy. At this stage of Typhus Fever there is not unfrequently Diarrhoea In this affection Opium either alone or combined with the cutaneous Iodide is the remedy on which we place our chief reliance —

To sustain the strength of the patient at this conjuncture peruvian Bark has been liberally employed, at present it has lost much of its former reputation — It appears not to be adapted to either the early or latter stage. Typhus fever from whatever cause it may proceed has often a tendency to remit or intermit under such circumstances the P. Bark is serviceable — The Stomach is generally so irritable that this medicine can rarely be given in substance or ever so skillfully prepared. — Here the Best substitute is Serpentina in infusion — This is among the most cordial of our tonics and peculiarly well adapted to the case before us. — It has of late become fashionable to prescribe



Arsenic when there is a tendency to intermission, I have never employed it believing it possessed no power to support the system, but that it operates by inducing debility. —

When nervous symptoms, as tremors, Subcutter tendinum and low delirium exist Antispasmodics have been strongly recommended. The chief of these are musk, Castor, and Spasmodica. The first is generally employed it may be administered in the form of Bolus or Julap which is best, made as follows. *℞. Musk ℥ij Loaf Sugar ℥ij Gum Arabic ℥ij Water ℥ij* The dose is a table spoon full every one or two hours or according to the state of the system. I have never employed castor. But asa fetida though inferior to musk, is an important remedy, and deserves our attention the more as the latter is seldom obtained pure. It may be given in Pills, tincture or watery solution the last method is the best. *℞. Gum Asafet. ℥ij Boiling water ℥ij* Dose a table spoonfull every hour. — In some cases the feticia Articles seem to quiet nervous tremors & Subcutter tendinum remove debility and make respiration more easy and the patient more comfortable. But I am not sensible that they do more than Opium in these

cases. But if they are advantageous only on certain occasions they ought not to be overlooked - cases occur in the same disease which are cured by one remedy when others fail -

Carbonic Acid in the form of yeast in the form of yeast had at one time some respect in the latter stage of Typhus Fever, from its supposed power of arresting the progress of mortification & tendency to putrefaction - But putrefaction never takes place in the living Body. The credit of determining this point is due to our University - But if the theory be false the practice is useful. Carbonic Acid is among the most cordial and agreeable stimulants. It relieves the stomach of nausea and imparts tone to the system - Dose a table spoonfull every two or three hours - It may be administered in a more agreeable form than yeast in the Seltzer water, the effervescing draught or small liquors the best of which is best & of these Porter is preferable & when perfectly ripe is one of our best stimuli or tonics in the latter stage of Diseases - In some of the European Hospitals cyder is chosen if more agreeable to the patients -



Mineral Acids there have been strongly recommended with the same view of resisting putrefaction — It is more than 50 years since they were introduced into practice in G. Britain — The Credit is due to Sir George Fordyce of establishing their utility. He first employed them in Angina Maligna and was so well satisfied of their utility that he extended their employment to all low stages of disease & especially to Typhus fever — After evacuating the alimentary canal he gave the acids mineral from which he derived more advantage than from any other mode of practice —

The King of Prussia gave Wricke 50,000 Crowns to discover his practice which was the mineral Acid, Notwithstanding this weight of testimony Can it be credited that mineral acids possess powers capable of sustaining the strength in Typhus Fever. —

I have seen them produce great full never permanently beneficial effects — The Muriatic is generally prescribed and the dose is from  $\gamma$  —  $\chi$  grs given in an infusion of columbo or some other bitter. —

Mercury has not been neglected in this disease. — In the commencement the alimentary canal is much

loaded with feculent matter, here calomel is usually employed as a Purgative - In the advanced stage of this disease mercury is also used - At this time there are dark incrustations on the tongue Gums & fauces & probably through the whole alimentary canal and other symptoms exist which indicate great danger. Under such circumstances the mercury of late has been strenuously advised to be given in small doses internally and externally by means of fictions the immediate advantage is the relief of the bowels from their dark incrustations - It is further stated that it acts by changing the Dinare into the mercurial fever - I have no experience of this remedy - It always appeared to me hazardous and unsuited to urgent cases - If I were disposed to try it I would unite with stimulants and cordial medicines. -

To withhold these and trust to mercury alone is to knock away the props of an edifice before the wall has been completed. -

Such is the treatment of Typhus fever. But there are certain local affections which demand



attention, most of these were considered under the head of Opium as delirium, restlessness, morbid vigilance &c. I then mentioned that delirium may be very successfully managed by Opium.

But the determination to the head which so frequently exists, is so important that more precision is necessary. All the phenomena of this disease as well as appearances on dissection, show that the brain, if not the primary seat of Typhus, is the part on which it spends its force. In the commencement, there is a suffused eye and violent pulsation of the carotid and temporal Arteries. In the advanced stage the same is indicated by the low delirium & great prostration of strength. Dissection reveals all the marks of inflammation and its usual effects. The indication is plain, to relieve the head by all the means which are calculated to produce such an effect. Nothing is so successful as topical applications as leeches and cupping. It is also useful to remove the hair from the head, and this alone will sometimes remove delirium. But when these fail we must resort to cold applications & if these fail we must apply a blister over the whole scalp.

I know that objections have been made to the vesicating applications, but they have no solid foundation and the propriety of the practice is supported by the whole tenour of medical experience. There are certain rules of practice so firmly established as not to admit of dispute, among these is the employment of blisters as above directed. It might as well be denied that mercury is useful in Syphilis as to say blistering is useless in the low stage of diseases.

Taught by the influence which late experience has shown the spinal marrow to exert over the animal economy - we might expect to derive great advantage from blisters applied to the spine and especially to the neck, from the hopes of their removing the nervous interruption which impairs respiration, circulation & the functions of the stomach. Nor are facts wanting to justify the practice. It has lately been proved in the W. Indies that no treatment is so successful in cases of tetanus as blisters to the spine. —

I have now detailed what may be considered as the medical treatment of Typhus, but this will



avail little unless the management in other respects is properly regulated. The apartment must be well ventilated this mitigates the disease. If this cannot be obtained the patient must be removed which will not injure him by the motion & proceed to where there is pure air. Cleanliness must be attended to. The linen of the bed and the patient should be changed every 24 hours, The floor should be frequently sprinkled with vinegar & ardent spirits. When the room is crowded fumigations should be used, These are made by pouring Sulphuric acid on salt, muriatic gas is disengaged Company should be excluded &c. —

Notwithstanding the full discharge of our duty, the disease will sometimes run on and assume a frightful train of appearances — Even here we should not abandon our patients, there is no disease under which recovery takes place under apparently such desperate circumstances. I have seen the patient get well when apparently there was not one favorable symptom. Under these circumstances the treatment is to increase the dose of all the remedies employed in the previous stage. The Vol. Alkali should be administered

in large doses, wine or ardent Spirits should be copiously drunk. It has been fashionable of late to employ liberally Cyanne Pepper. The practitioners of the W. Indies first used it in *Cyranthe Maligna*. Pleased with its effects the were induced to use it in the low stage of Typhus. The Dose is  $\times - \times \text{ij}$  grs administered in the form of Pills every 1, 2 or 3 hours. Blisters are of little service, they rarely draw & when they do Mortification or Gangrene is often the consequence. Stimulating fictions are preferable of these the best is cyanne Pepper & Brandy one part of the former to two of the latter, I have seen it recommended to rub the patient with Phosphorus dissolved in Olive oil. Of this I have no experience, but of the former I have the highest confidence. You may also use a Mixture of Cantharides & Spirit of turpentine or what is preferred by some a decoction of the flis in this fluid to prepare which boil  $\text{℥j}$  of Cantharides in  $\text{℥iv} - \text{v}$  of Sp. turbin. This is a very efficacious remedy and hardly ever fails to act powerfully at least as a rubefacient. In the last stage of Typhus the patient frequently is reduced so low as to be unable to swallow even here we should not despair, many remedies may



he administration by the rectum, Medicines will act upon this part when the stomach is unsuceptible to their impression. By injecting Wine, Opium, Musk &c we may obtain their full effect, but they should be used a three times the quantity in which they are taken by the mouth.

Go on and call to your assistance the aid of the Animal, Vegetable & Mineral Kingdoms and when these fail as has been asserted with holy enthusiasm, invoke the Kingdom of Heaven. —

*Pneumonia Typhoides* or The late Winter Epidemic, In tracing the history of this disease we find that so early as the year 1816 the attention of several practitioners, resident in New Hampshire was arrested by some sporadic fever, pestilential & exceedingly malignant in its character, It gradually diffused itself over New England entering New York and the Canadian provinces Pausing at this last point, it after sometime resumed its journey and shaping a circuit course passed through out this state into Ohio & Kentucky. About 2 or 3 years since it prevailed in the Northwestern section of Virginia & finally extended itself over all the southern portion of

the United States. It first appeared in Penn.<sup>a</sup> tow.  
 near the close of 1813. without being preceded by  
 any of the premonitory signs, which are common only  
 the precursors of pestilence. Nothing remarkable  
 was observed in the weather or in the appearance of  
 existing diseases. — All accounts agree in representing  
 this disease a perfect proteus, appearing in every  
 variety of shape and requiring no little diversity  
 of treatment. But whatever form it assumed it was  
 always accompanied with great and in many cases  
 sudden prostration of strength. It frequently com-  
 menced with great debility and with alternate chills  
 and flushes of heat, the skin at first hot & cold in  
 rapid succession soon became dry and pale, or of a  
 mottly appearance, the face was sometimes livid but  
 more commonly of a hue resembling bronze, the  
 ala of the nose contracted the forehead smooth and  
 polished, the eyes wild and glossy & the Physiognomy  
 of the Patient altogether expressive of an unconceiv-  
 able degree of anxiety and distress. The Pulse which  
 was at first slow and apparently disturbed, in a  
 few hours became full, quick and tumultuous



like vibrations of a small chord & ultimately sunk so entirely as to be not at all perceptible, Now and then from the commencement of the disease there was some affection of the head and frequently wandering of the mind, which ran into delirium and terminated in stupor and ended in lethargy. - Occasionally the attack was much more sudden and violent than above described. It is stated on undoubted Authority that workmen amidst their labour and occupations were struck down as it were by a stroke of lightning. - When the attack was slighter it was attended with severe pains in the joints even in the fingers and toes, sometimes also in the side, Hornback, back, head, neck and breast & these were so acute as to be compared to the sting of a bee or wasp or the pounding of a hammer. These pains shifting from one part to another at last generally fixed in the head & often proved the cause of various disorders of vision, dimness of sight or total blindness, sometimes of delirium blindness & paralysis. More commonly the pains shifting from place to place for an hour or two fastened in the head. Even in the incipient stage of the same languor came on in which also the mind participated a dry skin

feble pulse, harsh tongue and many other symptoms unfavourable soon made their appearance. It not checked it increased in its advancement. To the pain in the head was superadded vertigo throbbing of the temples a painful stickling across the eyes - sometimes a morbid vigilance that nothing could subdue and on other occasions a somnolency so profound as to approach to Apoplexy, delirium was experienced in all its various grades, from mere incursion of Ideas to the constant utterance of violent & absurdity. - If the patient remained sensible he was harassed by the fear of death & other evils -

But on other occasions there was no local determination whatever. The patient being restless & complained of Acidity about the praecordia and tension across the forehead. There was no chill or fever though the pulse was full irregular & quick amounting to 140 or 150 strokes in a minute - This was an insidious guise, as by the absence of all positive symptoms it is apt to deceive until the most alarming symptoms arise - Again it was sometimes ushered in with all the symptoms of



Pneumonic congestion and inflammation, commencing with chill & fever pain in the sides & chest, panting difficult and laborious, Inspiration, expective cough and bloody expectoration flushed face &c. —

There was always some gastric distress & occasionally, violent & unremitting vomiting of bilious matter. The pulse as far as I observed in these instances, was full, voluminous & strong though soft readily yielding to pressure and possessing none of that tension which indicates active inflammation —

These inflammatory appearances subsided in a day or two or sometimes even in a few hours and the Typhoid symptoms & condition was distinctly marked and fully established, muscular power now sunk rapidly. — All the former symptoms were now aggravated. The mind of the patient before abstracted now sunk into a heavy & stertorous slumber. The tongue and fauces were mostly covered with incrustations of a dark brown colour, hard and dry to the touch, and these symptoms were now added, cold extremities a hazy countenance, a dark livid skin sometimes speckled with petechiae or marked with urticaria —

Hence arose the name of spotted fever. These examples were extremely rare not occurring in more than one case out of an hundred —

I have occasionally met with cases where the throat was the chief seat apparently of the complaint — this was the most common form of the disease in the south, nearly all the cases I met with on a visit to Virginia were of this kind. In these cases the disease came on like a common cold with considerable debility, the throat was at first slightly affected, but little time elapsed before alarming symptoms not anticipated took place the patient being suddenly attacked with a total failure of strength & by difficult and impeded respiration —

What gentlemen is this traditinary disease? It is not easy to convey a satisfactory answer — That it is not fever according to the definition of the Aorologists, in all cases is manifest — The shape it sometimes assumes is entirely destitute of any feature of the febrile affections. It has been known to occur without any previous chill,



without any previous augmentation of heat,  
without any acceleration of the Pulse. Infer  
without any apparent derangement of any  
function in the animal economy. But such  
cases were by no means common. Dissections  
generally showed that inflammation had occurred  
in the lining membranes of the cavity of the stomach  
or alimentary canal - but weak and of an circillatory  
characta - The inflamed surfaces appearing livid  
and partially corroded like the incipient stage of  
Gangrene. In the brain, thorax & abdomen, there was  
almost invariably extravasations of dark greenish blood  
& exudations of an imperfect lymph and effusions  
of dark coloured fluid. —

Taking all the symptoms into consideration  
and the appearances after dissection we can have no  
hesitation in declaring it to be a species of Typhus Fever.  
differing however from all the varieties of that dis-  
ease hitherto described - Sydenham, Keilham and  
Savages gave the history of a disease closely allied  
to our winter epidemic but the parallel is cer-  
tainly not complete, this difference might be owing

climate, manners &c. - That form of this disease in which the pulmonary organs were affected was more accurately described by *Stromper* & denominated by him *peripneumonia Typhoides*. &c.

Of the CAUSES of this disease or epidemic little has been ascertained. In common with other diseases of this class its origin is involved in doubt & obscurity. As yet we know that it only occurs in cold weather & is dissipated by the warmth of spring. Hence it seems to be connected with a low degree of temperature, & this is supported by the fact that a fever very closely allied to it is produced by exposure to an intense degree of cold. It is not uncommon to find among the paupers of the Alms house some patients who have been admitted in a state of torpor induced in this way - from the extreme lethargy of the senses which prevail in these cases it is difficult to arouse the system by remedies. But when reaction takes place a weak and slow fever is the consequence which resembles very much the winter epidemic, Like that it is



accompanied with low delirium, with a small pulse, glossy Eyes, dilated or contracted pupil, and the same lank and haggard expression of countenance - But cold is not the only cause of the Winter epidemic, because it does not invariably produce it and because the disease sometimes occurs in mild and warm weather, Here we have to resort to the supposition of a vitiated condition of the Atmosphere

That the disease is not propagated by contagion in general, appears to be proved by the Universality of its prevalence & by its obeying the general law of Epidemics. This is manifested by its obliterating all other diseases to acknowledge its supremacy and to wear its living. During its prevalence here every variety of morbid affections received a complexional hue from it & exacted the same kind of treatment. The Laxative and other depleting remedies were abandoned and cordial and Stimulating remedies were substituted. Since its appearance the Laxative is used with caution in Winter diseases. Some cases occurred in which there was reason to suspect contagion as the origin of the disease but these were very few. —

Some Medical Gentlemen who had good opportunities, have no doubt of the contagiousness of this disease. In support of this view it is stated that the troops stationed on the Canadian frontier during the late war & the militia particularly, in returning from the camp, might be traced through the whole route by the spreading of this disease among the inhabitants. But to me it is more than probable, that the disease thus disseminated was not the epidemic alluded to, but the Typhus or camp Fever, which confessedly is of a very contagious nature. As regards the exciting cause of the disease under consideration, there can be no doubt they are the same as in all epidemics and consist of all the circumstances which diminish strength, as poor diet, fatigue, watching, anxiety of mind and whatever has any tendency to produce derangement in the functions of the Body. —

**Treatment,** two methods have been proposed and adopted by different practitioners, One set maintain that the best method is to commence immediately with the use of Stimulants, as Wine, cordials,



Col. Alkali. While by the other the sweating plan  
 is decidedly preferred. My opportunities of comparing  
 the 1<sup>st</sup> & 2<sup>d</sup> plan of treatment have been sufficiently  
 ample and I have no doubt of the superiority of the  
 latter. In this Opinion the minds of the Philad<sup>a</sup>  
 Physicians agree. They all acknowledge the super-  
 iority & success of the sweating plan early employed  
 of the means of exciting diaphoresis you have been  
 already informed. I shall only remark that in my  
 practice nothing has answered so well as the Dovers  
 powder given every one, two or three hours, combined  
 with wine which made stimulating & with hot fom-  
 entations applied to the lower extremities, trunk and  
 nape. When sweating was early induced and con-  
 tinued regularly for 24 hours recovery was almost  
 certain. I have found boiled ears of Corn placed in the  
 bed, to succeed very well in producing a sudorific  
 effect. Death under this mode of treatment seldom or never  
 occurred. As the disease advances and the depression increases  
 we are to employ the class of remedies emphatically called  
 Stimulants or incitants. The Col. Alkali is here in-  
 agment. I have almost said unicum remedium,

not less than from 0- $\times$ gr. should be in some cases given every half hour. To cooperate hot Brandy or Madeira Wine should be employed copiously. If notwithstanding the use of these a tendency to sinking of the Pulse and other indications of extreme prostration should occur, we should resort to the external use of a decoction of cantarides in Spirits of turpentine & to frictions with cayenne pepper & brandy so as to produce vesications. The practice thus related is adapted to the more simple form of the disease.

In those cases where there is local determination, as in the bilious Pneumonia & the Anginous cases, it is universally admitted that some difference of treatment is demanded. Emetics under such circumstances are eminently beneficial. They act by evacuating the stomach of its contents & by making a salutary impression on the system generally through the medium of that organ. To be serviceable they require in some cases to be repeated several times. The most active as Tart. Emetic. should be preferred. — When I was at Alexandria during the prevalence



of this fever I proposed the use of Iamus Powder which was generally adopted. It acts first as an emetic when much bile exists in the alimentary canal and then as a diaphoretic. — The emetic should be followed by mercurial preparations. After these have produced their effect & the disease is brought to a crisis by the stimulating diaphoretics and other means. If the local determination or congestion continues Blisters are the proper remedies. They are particularly indicated in the Pneumonia & Anginous affections & in delirium. In the 1<sup>st</sup> case apply them completely over the chest. In the 2<sup>d</sup> round the neck & when the patient is delirious extend them over the whole head. — In regard to V.S. my Opinion & I believe it agrees with a majority of our practitioners, is that it is never admissible in the commencement of the Pneumonia cases. It would seem to be called for by the pulse, by the heat on the surface, by congestion in the lungs, by the acute pain in the chest & by a variety of other symptoms, especially the appearance of the blood after it has been drawn. Notwithstanding these appearances V.S. very generally produces very dangerous & commonly fatal consequences. The blood being hardly drawn before

The pulse sink and so great a prostration occurred, so  
 that the patient often died immediately. I have  
 been informed by letters from respectable practition-  
 ers in different parts of the U.S. that they had used  
 bloodletting and found it the only efficacious mode  
 of treating this Disease - However it may be in  
 other parts, the Practitioners of Phila. are decided  
 ly against V.S. in this disease under whatever circum-  
 stances it may appear. Distinct in almost every  
 particular, the ordinary prognosis cannot be  
 applied to this disease. - The patient is sometimes  
 carried off although he had before displayed every  
 symptom of convalescence. The pulse often totally  
 fails us as a guide. Nevertheless there are some  
 symptoms of great danger among which the least  
 equivocal may be obtained by the experienced practitioner.  
 When the case is dangerous the countenance is marked  
 by a peculiar expression of stupidity, or is exceeding-  
 ly placid, with an absence of all intelligence, resem-  
 bling the expression of Idiocy. There is also a smooth  
 and polished surface particularly of the forehead, which  
 assumes a complexion like bronze. These are fatal symptoms



Suck is a brief account <sup>of a disease</sup> which originated more than  
 ten years ago in the Eastern section of our Country &  
 has since travelled almost all over it, carrying every  
 where in its progress terror & dismay mingled with  
 desolation. Nevertheless it is not necessarily fatal. By  
 pursuing the practice I have detailed to you it is exceeding-  
 ly manageable & compared with the Yellow Fever it is  
 mild in its nature. But to obtain success in the treatment  
 of it, we must steadily & perseveringly use the appropriate  
 remedies. Death in almost every instance may be traced  
 to a total neglect or criminal remission in the employ-  
 ment of the means which we have in our Power. —

Happily this disease did not long remain among us  
 no trace of it can now be found in our City & there is  
 reason to believe it is equally exterminated from every  
 section of our country. —





















































R. Alison  
Jr  
Hyp R R Alison

Mary  
Alison

Chapman

Nathan C

H Hypopyon  
Hypopyon Hypopyon  
an *Indigestible* *Defecation*

Wm

William W. Barker

William W. Barker

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Dr Cox & Jan'y. 28<sup>th</sup> 1819. 18<sup>th</sup>

Blister caustics Issues Rubef-  
actions &c placed between the  
Class of Evacuants & irritants

all these? Dermaphlegmatics  
making a new Class

Whipping has been recom-  
mended in Stupor produced by narcotism  
& in Suspended Animation caused by drown-  
ing — Friction, useful part of

their effects owing to heat which they  
cause. In cases of Asphyxia  
warm cloths producing inflammation has  
roused the patient into life — Brandy

or better to apply Dry substances  
such as heated oats, ash, &c

In topical Pains as Ophthalmia warm  
application of Water is more agreeable  
& useful than Cold

Vol Alkali in its caustic or carbon-  
ated state & generally applied in the  
form of soap — Sweet oil & carb. Ammon.

The effects of carb. Ammon owing to the  
excess of pure or caustic Ammonia in it —  
Ammon. consists of Hyd. & Nitrogen  
water absorbs 5 or 600 times its volume  
of Ammon. Gas —

White soap — 1 lb

1 Pint Spring water

The Vol. Alk is unfull in every case when a Rubefacient is wanted —

Spirit of Turpentine - unfull particularly in Rheumatism —

Though it blisters the sound skin it is one of mildest, soothing & sedative applications in burns —

I applied boiling hot Spirit of turpentine to a wound which had caused Tetanus without inducing pain it gradually procured a healthy action & healed the part - (cured) —

Essential Oil of Cloves *Saf. afras* Cajiput & *ol. Cajiput* differs but little from th. of Turp. and is generally sold coloured for the former —

Camphor Liniment & with the addition of Ammon Vol. az. —

It possesses inferior power to turpentine

Tart. emul. applied in Dry powder covered with adhesive plaster it procures blisters unfull in chronic cases — It may also be applied in solution —

Dry Cupping, unfull  
may be continued sometime



*Ulcus*  
*Onychia Maligna* This is a very  
malignant form of Ulcer that takes  
place round the root of the nail  
*Dr. Physic* cured one case with oint-  
ment made of red precipitate —  
A certain Quack of this City cures  
it with a Powder of equal parts of  
corrosive Sublimate & Sulphate of  
Zinc. Then covers it with lint  
moistened with <sup>liniment of</sup> Myrtle he leaves  
this on for 3 or 4 Days & then repeats  
the Dressing. *Dr. Physic* says this  
answers the best of any remedy —

Philadelphia Nov<sup>r</sup> 9<sup>th</sup> 1818

Dr. G. A. Gaulamb

100 Reeder 1811 1812

Lebanon

Ohio



Sinapius or Cataplasms / Case  
The base of no importance. brandy,  
meal or moistened with vinegar  
one of mildest - stronger - Garlic,  
horse radish, Mustard, Capsicum -  
by continuing it may produce differ-  
ent effects, from a mild rubefacient  
to a blister or even Gangrene - 19.

Blister of Spanish & Potatoe the latter  
differs in their operation - A blister when  
applied to the head should be kept on 24 hrs -  
it is a fault to tell the reason why so much longer  
drawing <sup>proceeding from not being drawn enough to draw</sup> than on other parts, get us a fact -

They may act as a gentle stimulant, rubefacient  
or Vesicant - General effect Stimulant, and

more from the pain, irritation & Stimulating  
effect, little owing in any case to the discharge -

They act as a counter irritant ~~same~~ The excite  
the general action of the system as in low states  
of Fever - In fevers their use is allowed on

all hands - in high Arterial action improper  
Large blisters are much better than small

one large blister better than several smaller

In local Affections, the nearer the part the  
better, merely for fever any part will ans-

wer but the extremities are usually the place to  
which they are applied with most effect -

Strangury mucilaginous drinks, Camphor

has been recommended I think not  
very useful - A Glyster composed  
of mucilaginous substances & Opium or  
rather Laudanum answers the purpose  
of any remedy - Cantharides is comd  
and of a variety of substances activity owing  
to cantharidin - In Intestinal Compl-  
cants useful - affections of Breast &  
Joints very useful - compl. of the veins -  
In Cynanchu tracheal useful app<sup>d</sup> to  
the throat - In mumps when swelled  
testicles take place useful &c &c -  
in Gout, Rheum, Paralysis, Hepatitis &c

In Gangrene Dr. Physic useful -  
Some combine Spt. Turp. to increase the strength  
of the blister - Sometimes moisten the parts  
with Spt. Turp. to make them rise sooner -  
The best application is a salve of bees wax &  
lard changed every 6 hrs. 1<sup>st</sup> day morning & even-  
ing afterwards sufficient

Euphorbium has been used to produce supuration  
Caustics - div. into actual & Potential -  
Actual caustic seldom employed except to stop them  
or layers from the fauces. - Most a species of  
cotton is rolled up applied to the part & set on  
fire used by the French. Caustic Potash -  
The Potash cum Calce is milder than the above -



J.R. COXE. Jan'y. 21<sup>st</sup> 1819  
Red precipitate a good escharotic tis the red  
Oxyd of mercury made by Nitric Acid.  
this is sprinkled on — Corrosive  
Sublimata applied in form of wash  
Sulph. Copper — burnt allum — White  
arsenic — Citrine Ointment made  
of Part of quick. 2 pts Nitric Acid 12 pts  
lard — Savin Oyl — Oyl lard  
Oyl of wax the leaves boiled in the  
lard untill crisp then strained &  
the wax added { Large blisters strong  
Setons & Issues } recommended —

~~Stimulantia~~ Stimulantia & Nutrientia  
Stimulantia I shall divide into Tonics  
of Stimulants no two med, act precisely in  
the same manner. In giving Stimuli  
it is necessary to repeat the dose before  
the effects of the former dose ceases —  
of Particular Stimulants <sup>the</sup> Alcohol  
usually employed in the form of wine brandy &  
Alcohol is a Stimulent. nor has it any  
other effect <sup>when taken in excess it has a narcotic Power</sup> — composed of Hydrogen,  
Oxygen & Carbon. — 835 — 1000  $\frac{8}{10}$   
wine Stimulating affords more certain  
& lasting consequently a tonic —  
Porter sometimes substituted more Tonic  
& narcotic — <sup>cause Gout Dyspepsia</sup>  
causes visceral obstructions

J. R. Coxe. M.D. P.M.M. Jan. 21. 1819

The intoxicating Power of wine not in proportion  
to the alcohol it contains - Port wine the alcohol  
wine whay a very mild Stimulant - Milk  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Pints  
water  $\frac{1}{2}$  Pint boil then add 1 Gill of wine & p-  
mate the cord - If you common whay it  
will require the addition only of about  $\frac{1}{4}$   
the wine to make it the same strength of  
wine whay made as above every way as  
good - cheaper &c. - Wine I am doubtfull  
whether of any use in tetanus - Port wine  
is usually pres<sup>d</sup> as a tonic, White wine  
as Madeira, Cherry, Lisbon &c. -  
Ether composed of Alcohol & aiff<sup>r</sup> acids  
Sulph. ether only employd, if a Stimul<sup>ent</sup>  
& also narcotic - 'Tis a powerfully  
diffusible Stimulant also Antispasmodic  
In Cramp of the Stomach comb<sup>d</sup> with  
Laud. usual & speedy -



1819

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Cure of Worms - Lumbrocoides, Calomel given at bed time & worked off next morning by an active Purg - All the Diastic Purgatives are employed. The best Anthelmintic I have employed is carol. Pinkroot it acts from its poisonous quality & sometimes without Purging Dose of Powder ʒ. 10 Infusion

If in Powder unite with it calomel if in Infusion Senna in equal proportion - Savin, Senna, & Spigelia form a Powder very efficacious. It is excellent for the worm fever - Chenopodium Anthelminticum The seeds in powder mixed in molasses also the expressed Juice given morning & evening & continued for 3 or 4 Days - The Oil in Dose of 6-8 gpts. in like manner purged off with calomel - or Rida of India most common paper is a Saturated infusion Dose for an Adult ʒ. 10 & 1/2 Black Hellebore Dose for a child is ʒ. 10 grains. Dr. Dewitts Powder was composed of this & Ethiops Mineral. -

194.

Ascariides treatment of. may be distinguished by the itching kept up about the anus & the symptoms of other worms. They may also be found in the faeces & they crawl out of the rectum - Hooper's preparations exhibited as purgatives. The Hircapiera answers extremely well & is becoming a favourite remedy in this city. -  $\mathfrak{zj}$  of the Powder dissolved in one Pint of Spirits Dose for a child a Tablespoon full - - Injections are the proper remedy. - The best is  $\mathfrak{zj}$  -  $\mathfrak{zj}$  of Aloes dissolved in Milk. Rue, Tansy, Saff, blue ointment, Olive oil, Hepar Sulphureus, &c. &c. - After these an active Purgative.

Trichuris, is distinguished by no peculiar symptoms treated as Ascariides.

Tenia, Sympt. pain in the Stomach

Mercurial preparations are probably the best - I have used calomel, Ethiops Mineral & corrosive Sublimate the last is to be dissolved



Gamboge given in large doses of ʒss Male Fern has kept up its reputation since the time of Galen -

Dose from ℥j - ℥ij in Powder a strong purgative given after it in 2 or 3 hours - Dr. Jones relates a case of a lady who after using many remedies to no effect by taking the infusion of Fern expelled a very large worm *Tenia* -  
*My offer*

Tin in powder or filings Dose ℥j - ℥ij taken two or three mornings fasting and then worked off with a strong Purg

Spirits of turpentine given in Dose of

It is most effectual when given by itself producing fewer disagreeable symptoms. I have given to an Adult a wine Glass full in the morning for three or four mornings & the man declared he experienced no more effect from it than from Ardent Spirits -

Diseases of the Alimentary Canal & first of  
 1<sup>st</sup> The Stomach, Life can exist with the absence of every  
 other organ. It cannot exist without this organ. —  
 Sanguis Ventriculi

Gastritis, divided into Phlegmonous & Erysipelatous  
 the latter belongs to Fever being caused by them —  
 causes of Gastritis of the Phlegmonous kind

Symptoms pain soreness to the touch vomiting debility  
 Pulse quick & chorded. These symptoms increase  
 Syncope, vomiting of a dark matter, cold sweat, great  
 prostration of strength. Though muscular strength at times returns

Delusive symptoms, pain in the Toe, in the Groin —  
 debility of the muscles of the Arm. Hydrophobia some  
 times takes place. Intolerance of light, nervous tremors,

It sometimes runs through all the stages of inflammation  
 producing death without any symptom denoting its presence



Treatment of Gastritis. Bloodletting regardless of the state of the Pulse or the symptoms of debility should be employed largely 30-40  $\text{ʒ}$  & repeated often in the commencement - Next topical bleeding, Leeches & cupping - After this a large Blister over the region of the Stomach - Fomentations, cloths wrung out of warm water - A Poultice of corn Mus L put in a bag & applied to the Stomach I have found of great Service - To open the Bowels large oily Clysters - To allay irritability of the Stomach Lime water & milk, Agreeing draughts, warm bath, Anodyne injections after the disease is a little subdued - As soon as the Stomach will bear it a Mercurial cathartic calomel best, after its action the Bowels should be kept loose by opium salt. —

Thirst is better relieved by small tastes of Drinks of which Toast & water is best - After it is no longer necessary to employ evacuations, we give Opium, this is also to prevent gangrene, after it takes place, Spirit of turpentine is the best remedy in small doses of a tea spoonfull repeated every hour & all the other remedies which support the system. —

The effects of Poisons or acrid substances taken into the Stomach. All poisons in small doses are remedies in in large doses Poisons -

Of Narcotic & Acrid Substances taken into the stomach. - 5<sup>th</sup> Opium - here a large dose of Tart. of Antim. & Spicac. owing to torpor caused by Opium 4 or 5 times the common dose is often necessary and sometimes ineffectual here a quantity of warm water should be given - Cataplasms

Tickling the fauces is a good remedy - An injection of a solution of Tart. Emet. Dr. Chapman used ʒij of Tart. Emet. in the case of Dr. Rossier who was poisoned by eating Pheasants that had feed on Laurel berries dissolved in water and used as an injection it completely answered and evacuated the Alimentary canal throughout its whole extent -

Coffee



Volatile Alkali.

Sauv., Tobacco, Thornapple. Digitalis

Of these Stimulants the best are Vol. Alkali & Brandy.  
 Dr. Osipov commends Spt. of Turpentine - Brandy is  
 the best remedy I have ever seen employed & especially  
 for the debility caused by Digitalis. -

The violent effects of Brandy, Spirit &c.  
 1<sup>st</sup> we endeavour to excite vomiting, Coffee is also  
 very useful - Cold applications to the head and  
 surface pumping &c. If Apoplectic symptoms super-  
 vene cupping the head. opening the jugular vein or  
 Temporal Artery.

Mineral Poisons, Emetics & the other means of  
 causing vomiting necessary. Here antidotes it is  
 reasonable to suppose might be of use.

Corrosive Sublimata the antidote is albumen  
 which completely neutralizes it. The White of eggs  
 given in large doses. if not to be had milk which  
 is not so good -

Copper ppt. of Sugar and saccharine substances  
 decompose it

Dr. Orfila states this & says the White of eggs better

Lucas Cartier



Preparations of tin milk is the proper antidote  
Nitrate of Silver, common salt

Lead, Magnesia

Emetic Tart, Green tea,

Calced magnesia, where any of the animal acids  
have been used,

Acetic Acid, for the Alkalies.

Mineral Acids, here the Alkalies are the proper Antidotes

We should view these antidotes with doubts, because we are  
so often deceived. They may be used after vomiting & &  
probably they may neutralize the portion which remains.  
After vomiting mucilaginous drinks should be freely  
drank - When Arsenic has been used oily Draughts  
are improper though once commended. —

The effects of Poisons produce a fever very like  
Yellow Fever

Remedies, bloodletting as the Stomach is inflamed  
Blisters,

If the Stomach is running into a gangrenous state  
Spirits of Turpentine, which is also a General Stimul  
ant. — D. Orfila says he found it the best remedy given  
with these views



Dyspepsia, Stomach frequently & is often perplexing symptoms, nausea, vomiting, Pyrosis, a sense of straitness about the chest, Appetite irregular & depraved, costiveness often prevails &c.

After continuing sometime the mind becomes affected with morose & Hypochondriacism takes place —

The vision sometimes becomes much affected, the patient seeing things inverted &c. Blindness sometimes takes place Vertigo & Palpitation of the Heart so great as to be taken for Aneurism —

Causes, are such as act directly on the stomach or indirectly through the medium of the system,

Irregularity in eating or drinking, acrid substances taken into the stomach, strong coffee or tea, the use of Opium, Nitre, excessive chewing of tobacco —

Wet feet, cold feet, excessive venery,

Treatment, an Emetic, Ipecacuanha best, it is sometimes necessary to be repeated more than once & especially where the usual remedies for acidity have failed - Mild cathartics are very useful, the strong ones are improper except Rhubarb which is highly useful if it brings on a disposition to costiveness, it should be combined with magnesia. The laxative I have found best is equal parts of Sarc Sulphuris & Magnesia usta, in dose of one or two teaspoonfuls. If it prove too laxative magnesia combined with prepared Chalk is very good acting as a laxative whilst it corrects the acidity on the stomach -

After the bowels have been completely regulated Tonics, Gentian, Colombo, Quassia, Per. Bark are among the best

Tincture of hops is an excellent remedy for Dyspepsia caused by intemperance



Sal Martis made into Pills with G. Arabic given  
in Dose of  $\frac{ij}{ss}$ . 3-5 times a day - This a most & very  
effectual remedy.

Cardialgia is a frequent Symptom, Lime water & milk  
Absorbents,

Rx. Sal. Tart  $\mathcal{Z}j$  Comp. Spt. Lavend  $\mathcal{Z}j$  Loaf Sugar  
 $\mathcal{Z}j$  Laudanum  $\times \times \times$  qts. water  $\mathcal{Z}iv$

Aq. Ammon, cal. magnus. aa  $\mathcal{Z}j$  Cinnamon water  
 $\mathcal{Z}ij$  Dose a Table Spoonfull -

The following preparation has been found more  
effectual than the Alkalis when given alone  
Take of Hickory ashes 1 quart - pure wood soot  
1 Macupfull Water 1 Gallon let it stand

three or four days - The Dose is a wine Glas full  
three or four times a day - This has cured were  
many other remedies have failed.

## Gastrodynia

Cure Opium & antispasmodics to relieve Gastric Disturb  
after this the Kivera Pura - The Application of a Blister

*Pyrosis* This is endemic in some countries as the  
Highlands of Scotland - Distension of the stomach  
generally produces it, hence those who take large  
draughts of cold water are subject to it

Antacids are very useful in it particularly  
lime water & milk - Opium has been recommen-  
ded I cannot speak favourably of it - Emetics  
are very useful - Oil of Amber in Dose of



The Oxide of Bismuth is the most popular, The result of my own experience is not very much in its favour.

Dose 5 grains in Pills

In torpor of the alimentary canal &c. The use of mercury not carried to the extent of salivation, but according to the plan recommended by Abernethy will generally be found successful if continued for 3-4 weeks - Give iorij blue Pills every night or every other night & purge them off next morning with magnesia and Sulphur. -

Chronic inflammation of the Stomach Symptoms  
pain in the stomach, slight cough.

Treatment Small & frequently repeated bloodletting,  
Small doses of Ipecacuanha  
Here Mercury may be exhibited with advantage

Dyspepsia from Drunkenness, is attended with vom-  
iting & exceedingly debilitated stomach  
cured by Stimulating Drinks, Opium, Brandy &  
Water.

When intemperance has been long continued dis-  
organization of Sunday Dyspepsia will take place -  
We must palliate the Symptoms of Irritability &  
by Opium, musk, Apapetida,

and endeavour to remove the congestion



When Gastric affection is owing to disease of the Liver  
 the cure of the Original complaint is the only method &  
 here Mineral & the Mineral Acids are the proper rem-  
 edies - Diet should be particularly attended to  
 in Gastric affections, Milk suits all these cases  
 where this cannot be taken we must substitute chocolate  
<sup>made without milk</sup>  
 removing by skimming all the oily matter. Neither  
 Tea nor Coffee should be allowed - all desserts are  
 pernicious.

The Bread ought to be toasted or crackers ought to  
 be used in some cases bread should not be taken -  
 The patient's stomach should never be quite empty &  
 he ought to eat a cracker in the night, better for  
 biddan - No more than one small dish at a time -  
 Drink water in small quantity - A little old Spirit  
 or Brandy & water sometimes useful - Wine not good  
 Porter seldom - Warm bath twice a week use-  
 full by inviting morbid action to the surface -  
 Riding & walking very beneficial - A Long jour-  
 ney on horseback & to mineral waters & their use is

Confucius - Clothing, attention to this necessary  
 wearing flannel highly proper - cold feet should  
 be shunned, Dusting the sole of the stockings or  
 socks with powder and Cayenne pepper in the morn-  
 ing by its irritating & stimulating effects prod-  
 uces heat - Violent Study - Desponding  
 passions &c. should be shunned & prevented &c.



*Cholera Morbus*, copious discharges of bilious matter both upwards & downwards attended with spasm constitutes *Cholera Morbus*. —

Comes on with soreness, pain, & gastric uneasiness

cramps of the limbs & abdominal muscles take place

Distinguished from cholera by the absence of constipation

Causes constriction of the surface from cold

Treatment, A dose of Opium will generally by allaying irritation check & remove the disease - It will not however always answer, & hence it is proper to evacuate the contents of the Stomach in the first place, - Called to a case of Violent Chol. Morb. I immediately give an emetic of  $\frac{1}{4}$  grs of Ipecacuanha & after its operation the pulse arises - Spasm & many other symptoms subside - after this allay irritability by Opium - If the pulse require it Bloodletting is very useful, but it must be drawn away slowly & carefully watched as to its effects -

Bloodletting should, in cases where there is doubt of the signs which the pulse affords, be preceded by the warm bath which is very useful - Cayenne pepper & Brandy rubbed on the stomach useful - Opium given in a solid form, & warm fomentations to the stomach useful - Limon water & milk useful - all these failing blisters



applied to the Stomach & Extremities very useful  
 This disease will sometimes run its course in 24  
 hours - 'Tis liable to return on the slightest cause -  
 The patient should shun the sun - wear flannel &  
 be very cautious in regard to diet. -

Enteritis, nearly similar to gastritis, causes & cure being nearly  
 similar - The Pulse cannot be trusted to,  
 Constipation of an obstinate nature attends and requires great  
 attention - Usually advised to give enemata in the first stage  
 for I usually give large doses of calomel  
 and work it off by castor oil after the bowels are once opened  
 Epsom Salt &c. may be used to keep them in a loose state

Peritonitis divided into acute & chronic —  
 1<sup>st</sup> The acute, commoner, with chill & fever. The pulse  
 is very small quick and chorded & well calculated to  
 deceive — Attacks with chill succeeded by fever  
 great pain on pressure

In the course of 24 hrs. the tenderness & pain of the  
 abdomen increases so much that the bed clothes cannot  
 be born — Pulse 120-130 in min — patient lays  
 on his back with his knees drawn up — this relaxes the  
 abdominal muscles & throws the intestines on the spine  
 These symptoms increase gradually, but they some  
 times suddenly cease as if effected by medicine  
 here the pulse sinks & vomiting throws up a  
 dark matter even without any seeming effort —  
 the extremities become cold clammy sweats  
 break out — Death ends the scene —  
 Dissection shows every part of the peritoneum inflamed



It may be confounded with cholera and Peritonitis

Treatment my plan in the early stage is to urge the  
Lancet as far as it can be done as regards the strength of  
the patient. The pulse here not to be depended on being  
generally oppressed - Generally take away  $\times \times$  or  $\times \times \sqrt{3}$   
of blood at once & if this does not relieve considerably repeat  
the quantity in the same day -

Venous action often fails in this disease only suspending &  
keeping under the disease, here it is necessary to use  
topical bloodletting by means of cupping & Leeches -

Diaphoretics are very useful. The act here probably  
by a centrifugal force

The best I think is Dover's powder. They should be  
aided by the external means

Blisters always, as harm if too early applied —  
 Their use should be preceded by fomentations, Topical  
 Bloodletting & General bloodletting — After this always  
 unsuccess. — In this disease there is no disposition  
 to go to stool nor do they when procured afford any imme-  
 diate relief. Nevertheless copious discharges from  
 the bowels are exceedingly unsuccess even next to the  
 lancet.

If gangrene is about to take place I would give the  
 spirit of turpentine — An Irish practitioner Dr. Bran-  
 nin says that in purpurial fever when the symptoms  
 are at its height spirit of turpentine given internally  
 and applied externally to the stomach he found  
 the best remedy — I would not commend this practice  
 in the inflammatory stage. —



## Chronic Peritonitis.

all that is felt in the beginning is an uneasiness or pressure, tongue  
furred in the morning - The face is pale with

an appearance of distress - The patient will continue to  
attend to his business until acute inflammation comes  
on - which is more difficult of cure because of the preced-  
ing debility & a morbid habit being produced by long  
continued morbid action - we are to treat the inflam-  
tory stage like acute Peritonitis and then salivate

Cholic, is a painful distension of the lower abdomen  
attended with vomiting <sup>costiveness</sup> & spasmodic action of the  
muscles & Intestines - Divided into, 1 Flatulent  
2 Bilious, 3 Cholica Pectorum -

1 Flatulent cholic, often caused by Ailiment as  
cabbage &c - When it arises from Dyspepsia, Cham-  
meltea, & vomit &c - to evacuate the contents of the  
the stomach, After this Ether. Hoffmanns mineral  
Anodyne Liguor, A. Peppermint's Laudanum &c - &c

I have seen a tea, poor full of *Sp. Tembinthina* afford immediate relief - When it arises from cold, warm applications applied to the abdomen & extremities &c. I know a woman to have the *Spasmodic* passion to such an extent as to produce stercoreous vomiting, by eating cabbage cold slaw. - when stercoreous vomiting takes place Death is the inevitable consequence, at least as far as I have seen.

*Bilious Cholera* comes on usually with a chill, & is attended with copious discharges of Bile - There is great pain about the Umbilical region -

In one case I know a complete loss of vision takes place in this disease which was completely removed by the operation of Drastic purgatives & returned when their action ceased - completely cured by their continued use -

In a highly inflammatory case Resection is demanded & ought to be used freely before any other remedy (20-30 ℥ of blood) This will sometimes cure almost always relieve & makes cathartics act more effectually - If cathartics cannot be retained we should endeavour to tranquilize the system here



Opium, if this is not retained injections containing large quantities of Laudanum — The warm bath is very usefull — To evacuate the bowels Glysters here infusion of Senna is very good, Turpentine injections excellent — Ice cold water when injected I have known answer completely — Tobacco Glyster should not be resorted to unless other means are ineffectual — A solution of emetic tartar I have used with the greatest advantage,  $\text{xx}^{\text{ij}}$  ℥j dissolved in a small quantity of water it produces evacuations and completely relaxes the system — Purgatives in this disease very proper — But mild laxatives sometimes answer better — I know a Dose of magnesia answer the purpose completely where Drastic purgatives had been given for some time to no effect — Castor oil & Epsom salt are very usefull cathartics in this case — The best however is Opium combined with calomel — from  $\text{j} - \text{ij}$  ℥ of Opium to  $\text{xx}^{\text{ij}}$  grs of Calomel may be given & repeated every three or four hours in emergent cases — The Opium allays irritation & spasm & enables the calomel to be retained —

Blisters are of eminent service they should

be very large - I have seen them afford relief when all other remedies had failed & life was in imminent danger - They are applied over the abdomen -

*Cholera Pictonum*, once very common in this city now scarcely ever appears - Once altogether attributed to lead - but other causes may produce it, as cold,

It comes on slowly, a pain is felt in the stomach, which twist about the navel, Tenismus,

Pulse is very small & frequent, After sometime the pain increases very much, the Abdomen is sore to the touch, Spasms of the intestines, abdominal muscles, & of the limbs take place, Vomiting is very frequent & dark coloured -



Cure, Bloodletting is strongly demanded especially  
 in the first stage, with cathartics, some trust  
 to Opium, which is usefull more particularly when  
 combined with calomel - We must use every means  
 of opening the bowels, Mr. Earle recommends as  
 the best means of using tobacco is in the form of  
 suppository which can be removed whenever it  
 begins to prostrate the system - Cold water dashed  
 on the Body - Castor oil highly recommended  
 by West Indian Practitioners Calomel & Opium  
 is superior to castor oil in removing the spasm &  
 operating on the bowels - After the bowels are opened  
 castor oil & Epsom salt are very usefull -  
 The Application of a Blister to the abdomen very  
 usefull - Opium combined with laxatives very  
 usefull - After the bowels have been opened  
 Alum has been strongly recommended & particularly  
 by Dr. Morely - Tincture of Gum Guaiacum highly  
 recommended - Generally fly to mercury which  
 I believe is considered the best remedy - It relieves  
 nay is a Specific for the paralysis which so  
 frequently occurs in this disease -

## Dysentery

Symptoms, comes on with chillings, succeeded by  
flushes of heat, next comes on tenesmus. &c. &c.

As the disease advances the stools become more  
frequent attended with discharges of frothy mucus  
slime & blood, cybala, bile, &c. connected with  
these symptoms is fever more or less distinctly  
marked, being heat & thirst, seldom much full-  
ness or strength of Pulse — prostration of strength  
now comes on, discharges from the bowels con-  
tinuing the washing of flesh, cold clammy sweats &c.  
Pulse very weak & frequent, Death now takes place



It has been supposed that dysentery is contagious this is not the case except were typhus fever super venes. — It has not been proved that the stools &c. are even capable of causing contagion — Dysentery and other diseases have been proved to be propagated when every care and attention have been used to prevent it. — The cause are the same as inter mittents, also acrid substances taken into the stomach, a peculiar state of the atmosphere — Whatever checks perspiration &c. &c. — Whatever its cause may be tis a fever turned in upon the Alimentary canal. — Its first effects commence in the stomach extending itself to the large intestines upon which it spends its force this is shewn by Dyspection — The fever sometimes assumes the intermittent & remittent form. —

## Cure

Emetics have been highly recommended but I  
 should not recommend them unless the stomach  
 is loaded with bile & - Particularly unprofitable in bilious Dysentery  
 Called to a case of ordinary occurrence blood  
 letting should be performed this checks the  
 fever & renders medicines more effectual -  
 The bowels are also inflamed & spasm cause  
 pain & prevent medicine from operating  
 here Venesection is of the greatest service &  
 ought to be early & copiously practiced - With  
 one single bleeding I have arrested Dysentery  
 completely xxv - xxx 3. If you draw away  
 only x - xij 3 of blood it will be of no use whatever  
 Next purgatives castor oil usually recommended  
 it ought to be given in large quantities several  
 ounces in the course of the Day - It only suits  
 the milder forms of the disease, Mercurial  
 cathartics greatly superior - I have in  
 my practice used calomel combined with



Rheubarb & if they do not operate I use injections  
 after the bowels are completely evacuated then  
 castor oil or epsom salt will answer & must  
 be continued until the face becomes natural  
 Opium to allay irritation - The use of Opium has  
 been objected to by Sydenham, Cullen &c. they combine  
 the cause with the effect. - I do not prescribe it by  
 itself I combine it with Diaphoretics so that  
 whilst it allays irritation it determines to the  
 surface - After the bowels are completely evacuated  
 I contend that Opium ought to be used earlier than is  
 commonly done, for the purpose of allaying irritation & spasm  
 & I combine it so as to produce perspiration which the dry state  
 of the skin shews to be necessary. - There is no substitute for  
 the Lanet in this Disease, it relieves pain & allays irritation.

Diaphoretics

A combination very useful

R. Opium  $\mathfrak{ss}$  is Calomel  $\mathfrak{ss}$  Ipecacuanha  $\mathfrak{ss}$  make  
 it into  $\mathfrak{ss}$  Pills & give one every two to four hours  
 This determines to the surface, relaxes the skin allays  
 irritation

Dover powder should be resorted to when copious  
 diarrhoea is desired. but the former prescription  
 should be preferred when discharges from the bowels  
 are necessary - *Spicacuanha* is suitable  
 in every case of dysentery, supposed to answer more  
 particularly where there is copious discharges  
 of Blood from the intestines -

Dr. Clarke exhibits *Spicacuanha* in the form of Glyster  
 being boiled in a quart of water down to 1 pint  
 used twice a day - I have no experience of this  
 method being taught to believe that in infusion this  
 article loses its strength -

Antimonial preparations I have fairly tried &  
 I think them much inferior to *Spicacuanha* -  
 Nevertheless, good Authority is in their favour. -



As an aid the Application of warm fomentations to the abdomen, these relieve spasm & promote the effects of the Diaphoretics, The warm bath very usefull even more so than topical applications, however more inconvenient, proper for Children & does them more service. —

A Bandage or Toller of flannel applied to the abdomen recommended by Dr. Steward, he says four or five folds of flannel should be applied round the abdomen and confined there by strips extending from the groins to the shoulder, it rarely says he fails to cure the disease, it answers all the advantage of the warm bath without any of its inconveniences. —

It is an invariable & continual bath of the best temperature. Its first effects are the removal of the torpid state of the intestines & the sensation of emptiness. 2<sup>d</sup> It removes Tenesmus & frequent stools — 3<sup>d</sup> It relieves Dyspnea & renders the patient cheerful. — Its ultimate effects are increased strength & cure of the disease. —

If it does not cure the disease in a few days the cause of the disease may be considered very obstinate & is probably owing to internal congestion.

Pressure appears to cause the first beneficial effects of the bandage — The flannel ought to be new. Dr. Steward goes on to mention their application & thought to be kept on after the symptoms have disappeared for some time & then laid aside gradually.

I was in the practice of using the bandage in chronic diarrhoea, in Cholera Infantum & the last stage of Dysentery long before I heard of Mr. Steward's plan. They act in two ways by affording support and an equal degree of temperature —

Blisters applied to the abdomen & extremities very useful — My practice is after evacuation & one or two bleedings if a little benefit I apply a very large blister over the abdomen they must not be overlooked, they are of great use — Embrocations to the abdomen also very useful — Salivation is scarcely necessary in an ordinary case of Dysentery however if it takes place is useful. In southern or warm climates very necessary. — In this section it is highly inflammatory and runs its course before salivation could be excited — It is useful in the typhoid dysentery. —



Tormina and Tensermus. Many remedies are prescribed  
 for these symptoms Opium enters largely in them all -  
 For tormina I have used this prescription with  
 advantage R<sup>y</sup>. Castor oil ℥j G. Arabic ℥ij Loaf sugar  
 ℥ij Mint water ℥ij Laudanum 60 Drops Dose a  
 Spoonfull from every one to three hours, the follow  
 ing better R<sup>y</sup>. Castor oil ℥j Loaf sugar ℥ij White of  
 one Egg Lime water ℥iv Laudanum 40-50 Drops  
 Dose as before -

Injections of fresh Butter or Lard which is better  
 than castor oil are exceedingly usefull.

Diet, the least irritating that can be procured and  
 taken in a fluid state  
 Drinks, flaxseed tea

Typhus form of Dysentery, we must pursue here nearly the same course as in the low stages of other diseases paying attention to the Bowels. - After moderately evacuating the bowels the use of Opium, Vol Alkali some & of Blisters - "The early employment of mercury so as to excite salivation is the best plan" of treatment it should be given internally & used externally - Nitric acid has been recommended within this 20 years, It may be of advantage in the last stage where we do not wish to employ mercury any further. -

Dysentery sometimes assumes the intermittent form, my plan of treating this form is to disregard the fever altogether until the Bowels are relieved & then I attack the intermittent - Charcoal has been commended in these cases of late -



Chronic Dysentery, the discharges are small frothy  
shiny, feculent &c. The appetite is poor &c.

evidently in these cases there is an accumulation of  
Blood in the greater vessels, After trying other rem-  
edies I have found Dover's powder answer best by  
keeping up long continued Diaphoresis - The Bandage  
is very useful in this case. when owing to congestion  
in the Liver Mercury & the nitric acid the proper  
remedies.

Diarrhoea, is a morbid increase of the peristaltic  
motion of the bowels. Divided into idiopathic &  
Sympathic -

Treatment, Emetics in the first place then a  
Dose of Rhubarb - If Fever benesction must be  
permitted. -

Warm bath with some of the preparations of ipecac  
uanha or Spts. Mindereri











*Cholera Infantum*, only three treatises on this disease, these are by D<sup>r</sup>. Rush, D<sup>r</sup>. Miller & D<sup>r</sup>. Jackson —  
 And D<sup>r</sup>. Chapman read D<sup>r</sup>. Rush treatise. —

Symptoms, Fever of the remittent kind, Abdomen swelled.  
 Head Cold, Vomiting sometimes without purging more  
 generally purging without vomiting, Stools large and not  
 fetid, great emaciation,

Predisposition to this disease is the heat & of a crowded  
 city. & exciting cause worms, acid, indigestible  
 substances, improper diet & clothing &

Dissection shows the alimentary canal much  
 affected. in the Duodenum Gangrenous spots &  
 the large intestines rarely affected. Peritonium  
 sometimes inflamed. Liver often very much  
 enlarged although little disarrangement in its struc-  
 ture, Gall bladder full of vitiated bile. —

It is very much allied to the acute diseases of  
 the alimentary canal of advanced life — both  
 Disease commencing in the Stomach —



Treatment, Evacuations of the stomach and skin  
 onlay canal, Purgers mostly prepared as castor oil —  
 Where vomiting Prevails, Laudanum, injections,  
 frictions &c. after vomiting is checked then Purga-  
 tives I generally give calomel & sometimes combine  
 it with opium, the calomel from its weight lays  
 on the stomach even where vomiting exists & the Opium  
 allays irritation & Phasm — Gastric disturf, sometimes  
 prevails to a high degree attended with great thirst  
 & quick Pulse, here an emetic of Ipecacuanha  
 by unloading the stomach of its acrid contents and  
 determining to the surface affords great relief. —

Many cases require Bloodletting these cases require  
 discrimination — After evacuating the bowels I  
 am done with evacuates except where bile is generated  
 The Discharges are continued from the previous effect of  
 irritation & consequently I endeavour to remove this

Opium  $\mathfrak{z}$ j Calomel  $\mathfrak{v}$ .iij Ipecac.  $\mathfrak{z}$ .ij M. Div.  
 into viij Powders one given every two or three hours  
 If pain is great I increase the opium or administer  
 Eudermic injections — I endeavour to make an

impression on the surface, one part of the body being very hot other parts cold, here the warm bath equalizes the temperature, salt, mustard, cayenne pepper Brandy, bitter herbs, makes the bath more effectual they must be repeated every day as the effects of baths are not very lasting - Blisters are very usefull also rubefacient frictions to the skin —

Diarrhoea comes on after sometime here the cretaceous mixture combined with Laudanum usefull

Alum exhibited in dose of  $\mathfrak{ss}$  -  $\mathfrak{ij}$  with  $\mathfrak{ss}$  of Opium - I have found most usefull. Logwood much commended —

Acidity

R $\mathfrak{y}$  castor oil  $\mathfrak{Zj}$  loaf sugar  $\mathfrak{Zj}$  the white of an egg  
Lime water  $\mathfrak{Zv}$  Laudanum  $\times \mathfrak{v}$   $\mathfrak{ss}$ . The lime water alone is often effectual,

Change of air very usefull, remove the child from the causes that induce it. - Exercise on horseback —



Prophyllaxis, never permit a child to be weaned  
 within a year. 2<sup>d</sup> recommend the daily use of the  
 cold bath this preserves the tone of the Alimentary  
 canal. 3<sup>d</sup> Direct the wearing of flannel & worsted  
 stockings in summer. 4<sup>th</sup> be careful of the Diet  
 unwholesome or ~~unripe~~ fruit ought to be shunned & ~~the~~  
 Flour tied up in a bag & boiled untill it becomes firm  
 and hard. This is seraped down to thicken milk &  
 makes a very nourishing & astringent diet it is  
 excellent for the diarrhoea both of children & Adults.

Constipation, retention of the feces, which are dry hard & the discharge attended with difficulty. —

By continuing for a length of time it lays the foundation for many Diseases, The causes are Torpor or weakness of the bowels, Deficiency or morbid secretion of Bile. —

Treatment a strong mercurial cathartic & then the bowels kept loose by Magnesia & Sulphur. Rhubarb is also very useful.

When owing to deficiency or morbid secretion of bile Mercurial cathartics, repeated so as to stimulate the liver, mercury as an alterative and even to produce salivation sometimes necessary.



Gastric juice of animals highly recommended

Charcoal has been recommended highly in this disease - It answers best when the tongue is furred the mouth dry, breath fetid here I have exhibited & "done great good". - It corrects the fætor &c. It must be given in large doses

Diet, astringent food should be avoided, ripe fruits of advantage, endeavour to procure a stool daily &c.

## Diseases of the Respiratory System —

1<sup>st</sup> Catarrh, An increased secretion of mucus from the fauces & nose attended with fever — It commences with some difficulty of breathing Pain in the head, Coryza, Lapsitudo, shivering pain in the breast, cough first Dry — continuing two or three days, the fever abates the cough becomes moist, the coryza ceases —

But this not always the case in those pre disposed to consumption it last longer & is apt to terminate in this Disease. —

A moderate Dose of Opium often cuts short the forming state of this disease, it should be taken at bed time, — Warm bath, sweating, Sweet Spts. Nitric very usefull

After formed, Bloodletting is very usefull  
Purging is generally used after R.S. with advantage, The Saline purgatives best.



Antimonial preparations given so as to keep up nausea.

Emetics if exhibited early, there is few cases they will not relieve or cut short, Nitrous Powders after the bowels are evacuated very usefull. —  
Plasters if properly applied usefull, though not in the commencement, for here they increase irritation.

Cough drops these all, most all contain Opium & are improper in the commencement. But after the inflammatory symptoms have subsided they are usefull by allaying irritation & relieving spasm. Expectorants Squills, Sol. Alkali, antimony Sweet Spts of Nitre & Laudanum

The diet ought to be strictly antiphlogistic, The vegetable soup is very suitable 'tis made as follows, Take two  
two Onions, two Potatoes, two turnips & boil them in  $\frac{1}{2}$  Gall

Catarrhus Epidemicus, or Influenza, This has been known to travel over the whole world. It most generally proceeds from the North to the South, sometimes the reverse - It has been ascribed altogether to contagion, I think this is not correct, People taking it who were altogether secluded - It is owing to some peculiar condition of the atmosphere & obeys all the laws of other Epidemics. -

It has the same symptoms as common catarrh with some aggravation & requires the same treatment. -

When it assumes the Typhus form it requires nearly the same treatment as our winter epidemic -

The bilious form is said to occur in warm climates.



Pneumonia Vera, I then embrace Pleurisy and peripneumonia, the treatment being the same., Symptoms, Pyrexia, difficult respiration dry cough, pain in some part of the breast, prevails most in winter and Spring, Common Pneumonia is a case of high and active inflammation, Here prompt & very copious Bloodletting is agreed upon as proper throughout the world. "The Orifice should be large, 3x of Blood drawn suddenly will do as much good as 3xx drawn slowly."

In a strong adult when there is much pain & difficulty of respiration & a strong full Pulse here about 3xxx of Blood may come near a pulse

My rule is to take away blood untill the patient feels ease of pain & can breathe freely if that should be from 3xv - xxxxx It is often necessary to repeat this in a few hours. - The lungs being inflamed for 2 or 3 days general bloodletting alone will not remove the inflammation, we must also resort to topical bloodletting by cups or leeches, Here also warm applications as hot sand &c also warm fomentations useful. -

Blisters, after considerable reduction of arterial action very usefull in relieving pain, If applied before this they aggravate the symptoms and do injury - Dr. Jackson P. Med. in Boston directs Bleeding & Blisters at the same time, so do some other practitioners. My experiance is altogether against this plan

Cupping & Leeching very usefull particularly cupping over the affected part.

Dry warm applications

Purging, are not usefull in affections of the bowels. It is only proper to keep the bowels loose by mild laxatives as castor oil, Epsom salt &c.



Diaphoretics very usefull, The common Pleurisy  
 root I think the best that I have used -  
 combinations of Ipecacuanha & Nitrate of Potash is  
 very usefull

As soon as the cough becomes loose, the expectorant  
 ion free we may use some of the expectorants

When the cough continues dry & hard and the  
 patient continues feverish, The following combin-  
 ation I have found the best. These expectorants are  
 the best remedy & the best of these are a combination  
 of Calomel Ipecacuanha & Nitrate of Potash if it  
 should salivate it will rather be an advantage. -

Billious Pleurisy, to all the characteristics of common Pleurisy is added many of the symptoms of our autumnal remittent

Cure 1<sup>st</sup> an Emetic then a purginal cathartic

The Practice is to desist from N.S. after having taken away perhaps  $\times \times - \times \times \times$  3 of Blood & after evacuating the Bowels to resort to a strong infusion of Serpentaria

Topical evacuations cupping & Blistering exceedingly useful.



*Pneumonia notha, or Catarrhus suffocativa* —

It generally attacks people advanced in life - It attacks suddenly with difficulty of respiration, a great collection of mucus in the Bronchia, Pulse soft, frequent

Active vomiting often very serviceable, Spiced uauha or white Vitriol the best. After the emet in a Blister large enough to cover the lungs is of great use - Opium may be liberally used in all the stages after the evacuations I have mentioned - Try itself highly useful, though better combined with squills, vol Alkali, Apapaticida, must

Pneumonia notha though sometimes inflammatory is more generally a congestive disease, The treatment is not very different - The veins are chiefly concerned in the congestive, the Arteries in the inflammatory & this is the chief difference. —

When the arteries are affected the usual symptoms of inflammatory action appear, The blood is sisy, when the veins are affected the blood is dark & not sisy, & the large veins are engorged with blood —



As soon as Bloodletting either general or topical has been employed, we should give Opium & apply a large blister over the breast, Inhalations are here very usefully, warm water alone or combined with turpentine, The fumes of common-Rosin &c. &c. they act by rousing the lungs from their torpor. The urgency of the case being relieved then combinations of Opium, Calomel & Spueacantha is the best remedy - This allays irritation & increases expectoration. This remedy is applied more properly to the cases of the lungs after inflammatory action is subdued.

















Asthma has been most generally considered a spasmodic disease of the lungs it usually comes on in paroxysms.

Treatment of Asthma, divided into such as is proper during the paroxysm & during the interval to effect a cure - Bloodletting during the paroxysms is often beneficial & sometimes even absolutely required it ought only to be used in Plethoric habits. It also prevents effusions &c. - cases occur in which it is inadvisable here to repeat bloodletting by cups to the amount of 4-8j from the breast sides or back - Emetics are very useful whether the complaint be spasmodic or humoral. They relieve spasm & constriction & remove the plug &c. Ipecacuanha is the best. Given in small doses ipecacuanha is also very useful -

### White Vitriol

"Purgatives if urged to any extent mischievous" The bowels in the commencement should be kept loose Calomel in large & repeated doses is very excellent in breaking down the paroxysms & relieving the complaint. Generally give it in dose of  $\text{ss}$  or  $\text{ss}$  -

Three or four times a day during the paroxysms - Stimulating expectorants as vol. alkali, squills, a solution of Affaetida very useful, nauseating doses of emetics as expectorants very beneficial.



Opium is usefull after excitement is produced. —  
 All the antispasmodic medicines are usefull under  
 the same manner of employment as opium they are  
 inferior except musk with which I have done great  
 good. Stramonium that it affords relief I cannot  
 doubt but it will often fail. It appears to be best  
 suited to the dry or spasmodic Asthma. Tobacco  
 is also nearly as good & in like manner it sometimes  
 does good sometimes harm. Blisters to the chest  
 from my experience usefull though they have often  
 disappointed me. Applied to the extremities considered  
 very usefull by Dr. Rush — Emetic Tart. ethereal  
 by applied to the chest very usefull — Warm drinks  
 particularly coffee usefull — Cold air sometimes  
 usefull — Inhalations of vapour usefull. Gases  
 of no use in this disease once strongly recommended by  
 Dr. Beccolles — Tonics & particularly the chalybeates  
 very usefull to restore strength. When cough contin-  
 ues after the paroxysms Dandelion as Squirrell, Dig-  
 ital. &c. combined with calomel — Garlic & myrror  
 usefull, the latter is usually combined with bark  
 & aromatics, — The best remedy common. Tar in Pills. —

Angina Pectoris, painfull sensation in the stom-  
 ach rising towards the shoulder and continuing even  
 to the fingers in some cases, - exciting causes exercise  
 as ascending stairs, straining at stool &c. Among other  
 symptoms may be added great anxiety, Difficulty of  
 breathing &c. &c. - It was by early writers considered  
 spasmodic, which is very probable. - It has of late  
 been considered by Dr. as a species of syncope  
 arising from ossification of the Aorta, this is not  
 probable. In many dissections no ossification has been  
 found. - And Ossification has been found where there were  
 no symptoms of Angina Pectoris. Dr. Hoffman con-  
 sidered it as arising from Plethora of the large vessels  
 but this is rather the effect not the cause &c. &c. -  
 Dissections have thrown little light on the cause  
 of this disease, in some case no disorganization could  
 be discovered, the heart in some cases ossified, water  
 in the Pericardium, Liver affected &c. &c.  
 My Opinion is that the seat of this disease is in  
 the stomach. The most of the cases I have seen  
 were owing to Gout. This however throws no  
 light upon the treatment of this Disease. -



I was called to a case in consultation with Dr. James  
 Rush on examination I concluded it was Gout I  
 gave Vom, Pot. alkali internally & externally applied  
 sinapisms to the feet this brought on regular Podagra  
 and removed the Angina Pectoris, Dr. Chapman related  
 some similar cases - Treatment during the  
 paroxysms, rest, Bloodletting to the amount of  
~~XX~~ ~~XX~~ 3 at once & requires often, to be repeated, the  
 case admits no delay my rule is to push the cure  
 until relief is afforded however if this should not  
 afford relief cups & leeches should be applied -  
 and a strong cathartic of calomel & Jalap -  
 If attended with any symptoms of Gout treat it  
 as the case above related - When it is purely spas-  
 modic a large Dose of Opium or ether will often  
 afford immediate relief - When the stomach is  
 the seat of the attack the system sinks & requires  
 the active use of antispasmodics & stimulants  
 & after the system has reacted the evacuations  
 Radical cure Blisters formerly much employed  
 now superseded by the Antimonial plaster -  
 Issues in the inside of the thighs have been of

great use also perpetual blisters. —

The white vitriol & nitrate of copper have cured some cases. I have never employed them — My plan is to avoid the exciting cause and to apply remedies to the atonic or morbid state of the stomach. The bowels ought never to be constipated, Diet light, exercise on horseback serviceable. As preventative of an attack v.s. ought to be resorted to in the phthoric & a low diet. We are not to expect to cure every case but cause disorganization in some cases has taken place.



Pertussis, a spasmodic contagious cough, which takes place in paroxysms - It is most difficult to cure in the winter.

It is of an inflammatory nature, conjoined with great irritation.

Prognosis, unfavourable when it attacks very young children - When it attacks with fever & violent symptoms it is dangerous, still more so when it assumes symptoms of Pneumonia, & Pleurisy. - Favourable where vomiting takes place during a paroxysm this affords immediate relief also the absence of fever.

This complaint sometimes epidemics Hoffman relates that it occurred in this form in Germany.

Pathology - One Opinion owing to ac in the Lungs another Spasmodic affection - 3<sup>d</sup> owing to disorder of the Alimentary canal combined with Pulmonary affection. 4<sup>th</sup> active inflammation - Here Dr. Chapman reads that on the chin cough he says this an inflammatory disease, the inflammation being seated in the mucous membrane of the Lungs Bronchia Trachea, fauces &c. This inflammation sometimes runs deeper producing Pneumonia & tubercles

Notwithstanding the more correct light thrown  
on this disease by Dr. Watt

1 Indication to subdue the inflammatory action  
2 to subdue the morbid operation kept up by habit.  
To meet the 1<sup>st</sup> Ind. evacuations, for the robust  
& Phthoric U.S. afford much relief & should be  
repeated if necessary in the course of the disease -  
Evacuations of the alimentary canal by eme-  
tic & cathartics, the emetics should be given very  
frequently in the first stage & especially to children  
Squawanka & white vitriol the best from their  
profound operation & antispasmodic effects, The  
live Tort. Antimony equally as good. —  
Cathartics are very useful the milder are  
advised but the mercurial are decidedly pre-  
ferable. — It is an ancient practice of this city to  
rely upon calomel giving it in the form of a pill  
every 2 or 3 days — Congestion of the lungs is  
apt to take place in Portugal, here blisters & leech  
is also cups are very serviceable. There is a strong  
disposition to constipation here calomel Purgatives proper



Remedies proper in the 2<sup>d</sup> Stage or where Periclypsis  
 is continued from habit - Inflammatory action being  
 subdued The Narcotics & antispasmodics are generally  
 used They only alleviate the symptoms - The cicuta  
 once strongly recommended & especially by Dr. Bunter  
 on trial though it has but little effect the same  
 may be said of Stramonium, Digitalis Purpurea &c -  
 Antispasmodics once trusted for as musk, castor  
 or Camellia say, these articles useful, But I think  
 different in regard to musk though difficult to ad-  
 minister to children it is given in Julap & in the  
 form of injections - Artificial musk less im-  
 portant given to it now than formerly - I have tried  
 it & found benefit from it sometimes yet I think it  
 very inferior to some other remedies - Some of the Phy-  
 sicians of this city think it preferable to all other  
 remedies -

The antispasmodic Spruce is the watery solution of Asafetida — The Vegetable & mineral alkalis very popular, Pot. & <sup>ing</sup> Vins, ~~Spruce~~ <sup>argut. v. Land;</sup> — for a child 5 years old —

My experience of the two alkalies are in their favour but to obtain their full effect they ought to be given in larger doses. — The Opium generally used but whether better or not I cannot determine —

Peruvian bark highly recommended in the latter stage & particularly by Cullen — not readily taken by Children. I have been disappointed in its use Arsenic in form of Fowler's solution given in small doses two or three times a day. I have found no benefit from it in the several cases in which I have tried it — Acetate of lead the same as of Arsenic Also Nitrate of silver. —

Tincture of Cantharides I believe of great importance. I have given it many cases of advantage. It only suits the latter stage when the disease is kept up by the power of association here by



inducing strangury it effects the cure "I have never  
 seen it of any use where it did not produce this" though  
 some European writers say this is not a necessary effect  
 in producing a cure. —

Dr Epsom

By Times Cert. Pains Exp. Colic. Pains. 3j. Times certifi-  
 cates. 3j mixed together & given in small doses two or  
 three times a day - It usually produced strangury in  
 three or four days, although sometimes it effected a cure  
 without producing strangury - It says that Gum  
 Arabic is sometimes given to prevent strangury  
 & yet the cure took place. Strangury only shows  
 that the system is changed - It cures the com-  
 plaint sometimes in three days - sometimes  
 it lasts longer & produces or changes the cough  
 so as to be milder and makes the Sputum thick  
 & mild Dr Letson confirms this account of  
 Dr — It would be a dangerous remedy  
 in Pneumonia & tubercular form of Pleurisy -  
 Embrocations to the Chest & Spine The best  
 is  
 Fumigations of Tur. Regimen & Diet to be guarded

The cold bath sometimes of service when it is kept up from habit - Cold air improper in the commencement, very useful in the last stage. A change of air of great importance.

*Phthisis Pulmonalis*, involved in obscurity, our science can afford to it but little relief - An Ulcer of the lungs situated in cellular structure exposed to the air & agitated by respiration is certainly even in theory difficult of cure & much more so in practice. - This disease may exist, run its course & terminate in Death without any lesion of the lungs. Although from the name and by writers as always arising from an ulcer it is considered. - It is impossible to define consumption owing to the great variety of its forms - & it cannot be mistaken - I shall divide it into 1 species is the Tubercular consumption these are found of various size, they are white & resemble cartilage in their structure - after they exist for some time matter is found in their centre They are supposed to be connected with *Stercorula*



By some they are supposed to be diseased Lymphatic  
Glands, this is unsound & no part of the body having  
fewer Lymphatics than the Lungs - In large majority  
of cases Tubercles are certainly connected with Scrophula.

They often remain even years in an indolent state but at  
length they suppurate & produce consumption. They  
first inflame matter then forms in them which bursts  
and are then called Cornices they pour their contents  
into the bronchia suppurations spreads hectic  
fever is induced - Sometimes one only suppurates at  
a time & then heals but others go through the same  
state untill the patient sinks - Causes

excessive eating or drinking suppressed evacuations,  
state of the climate - Here he read Dr. Dureau's lec-  
ture on tubercular consumption, It is very insidious  
in its attack, The patient keeps up their spirits &c -  
The cough is scarcely ever violent though frequent &  
without expectoration, Seldom any pain in the  
breast no Dyspnoea except owing to exercise -  
The Patient can lie equally well on either side -

It is attended with loss of strength & wasting of the body - The sputum is of a pearly white. In some cases after the cough has been dry for a long time some little matter is expectorated, though the sputum is generally thin & watery seldom streaked with blood - It is almost always connected with a peculiar conformation & complexion which resembles the scrofulous diathesis - Treatment in the first stage this is to arrest the inflammation of the tubercles - Here venesection is the proper plan & strongly recommended by Dr. Dover who bled every other day for some time, he pushed it too far & it fell into disuse - It was revived by Dr. Rush in a proper manner - we should always bear in mind the necessity of subduing inflammation and the extreme debility which attends the case - Cupping is also a very good remedy, when we do not wish to bleed Dry cupping to the chest very useful & should be used every two or three days to the number of 50 should be applied to the chest - I have seen them used with great success, they act as counterirritants



and determine to the surface the blood from the  
 lungs - Blisters are exceedingly useful - The  
 Tart. of Antimony to produce vesication though I  
 think this not as useful as common blisters in this  
 case - Emetics are very useful, Spuecanka  
 is generally preferred - The Dry Vomit is also high-  
 ly recommended. Blue Vitriol has been strongly  
 recommended, but I think the Spuecanka  
 preferable - They say it to be repeated very fre-  
 quently - To reduce the force of the circulation  
 at this time is very necessary, The Bowels should  
 be kept open & Antimonial, combined with Niter  
 has answered a good purpose - Mercury has  
 been highly extolled in every case of this disease -  
 There can be no doubt that it has been occasionally  
 of service in this disease - But that it ever cures  
 tubercular or hereditary consumption I must doubt  
 In these cases it universally does injury. —  
 In many of these cases it acts as a poison breaking  
 down the strength of the constitution & bringing on  
 death itself, - The form in which it is useful  
 is the

Treatment of Tubercular consumption continued  
 Digitalis for the amount of this he took his Therap.

"It can only be depended upon in the early stage attended  
 with slight Hemoptyses & a weak frequent irritative pulse  
 and a tickling cough, but even here sometimes useful."

D<sup>r</sup> Wistar with an experience of 25 or 30 yrs agreed in  
 this opinion shortly before his death. —

Where Abscess is formed & hectic fever has taken place  
 here the case is incurable, in Humanity & duty  
 requires that we should palliate, we must abate  
 Hectic fever. Have already treated of this fever &  
 let it arise from what it may it requires the same  
 treatment, tis of the remittent form, Peruvian Bark  
 Tonics, Sulphur, Spider web, Vinegar has  
 been found from many experiments to prevail  
 to any other. It is given in Dose of a Spoonfull every  
 two or three hours. — Nitric acid from my  
 success in using this in Scrophulous heads me to believe  
 it might be of some use here. — Fumigations  
 for the purpose of healing the abscesses, Dr. Parrish  
 speaks favourably of them, I cannot think  
 favourably of them they irritate & cause coughing.



The articles used for fumigations are the best trichinate preparations, sulphur, Tar probably the best, Dr Kerr has treated some cases with tar with complete success. The room is filled with its vapour. — The atmosphere of the Pine forest has been of use to many Patients. — Dr Beddoes gave trial to carbonic acid Gas, it failed. — The vapour of cows, the patient lying in the manger, this is declared to have performed some cures. "I doubt this". — It is a rare occurrence to find a Britisher consumptive — Night sweats they arise from debility of the exhalants, the proper remedy Tonic, The surface should be rubbed with warm brandy & salt — The Elix. Vitriol either alone or given with bark — Allium, sugar of Lead, — Lemon water, Prepared Chalk, Mild Bicarbonic some times affords considerable relief — Diaphoretic will sometimes check this sweat. — It is a doubtful remedy — Diarrhea this is particularly injurious & ought to be checked as soon as possible — It is to be treated as formerly mentioned — To alluviate the cough the Nitric acid & Lac Ammoniac very useful especially when Dyspnoea occurs. — Balsam of Tolu very useful & more so Bal. of Honey

Our chief reliance must be placed on Opium which  
 enters into all cough mixtures. It allays irritation &  
 It sometimes does more. The most unequivocal case  
 of consumption I ever cured was by consumption -  
 This patient had night sweats was extremely reduced  
 & Diarrhoea & skin worn off his bones I gave him  
 the med. merely as a palliative in large doses it com-  
 pletely cured him - Inhalations warm water,  
 Infusion of Hemlock, infusions of Tolu, Amapathua  
 Uol, Alkali, smoking certain articles as tobacco,  
 Stramonium, Opium in a pipe very useful in some  
 cases - Concentrated Prussic acid has been used  
 observations by D. Jenty of Paris - In a case related by  
 him he gave six Drops diluted with three Ounces of  
 water in 24 hours which effected the cure -  
 He found it useful in all cases of any convulsive  
 cough - In confirmed consumption he found it  
 relieve the cough & palliate all the symptoms -  
 Like Opium it does not produce any colic or  
 -spiration. - I have no experience of it myself. -  
 Dose of Schuler Prussic acid from 5-10 drops largely  
 diluted in the 24 hours.



Catarrhal consumption this occurs without any scrofulous or hereditary diathesis, it is seated in the lining membrane of the lungs. - At first it has all the appearance of common catarrh, cough, pain in the side &c. - as it advances mucus is expectorated finally pus, supposed from an ulcer, which is not the case there is no ulcer - no hemoptis is ever taken place -

Treatment, most of the remedies already mentioned apply here - As it is more inflammatory & connected with more robust constitutions than the scrofulous Diathesis is more extensively necessary -

Emetics are here very necessary after inflammatory action is subdued - Here Mercury should be always be used, it never does harm in this case like in the tubercular. -

Abscess of the Lungs - In the commencement we must suppress inflammatory action & then give mercury regardless of the state of the Pulse its efficacy is very great. It should not be neglected when we expect an abscess - Abscesses generally burst themselves & if not emetics may produce the effect -

If difficulty of throwing up the matter takes place  
 inhalations very useful also the nitric acid &  
 the Lac Ammoniac - Inhalations of the vapours of  
 Balsam of Tolu have found very beneficial Dr. Ann  
 strong recommends Bal. Capivi have met with more  
 of its effects, in these cases - To prevent the disease  
 we should recommend the patient to a climate more  
 suitable this was formerly considered to be a dry warm  
 climate, this at the present day is not considered best -  
 The action of Intermittent fever is considered by Phys-  
 icians of England at the present day as incompati-  
 ble with consumption, Dr. Bonard tried its effect  
 by sending Patients to marshy places to induce  
 intermittents & tradition says with advantage -  
 As marshes are drained in England consumptions  
 increase in the proportion as Intermittents decrease -  
 In Bengal an Aguish country consumption rare -  
 Philadelphia more fever than New York consump-  
 tion not so many cases of. - Nevertheless it appears  
 that a mild & equable country or climate is most  
 suitable to patients labouring under this complaint -  
 There is no section of the U.S. in which consumption is



not met with it occurs more frequently near the sea coast - Near New Orleans perhaps is the most suitable our country affords. - Taking into consideration the inconvenience & in general the little utility resulting from change of climate I should suppose that confining the patient to a warm room in winter equal if not superior to it - Riding on horseback unsafe but improper if disposed to Hemoptoe is unhelpful, natural action is first subdued - Diet should be light, milk alone or mixed with farinaceous matter is the best - The remote & exciting causes should be shunned & especially cold - Wearing flannel is of great advantage. A warm, dry, and temperate country is proper for patients in consumption - New Orleans or the West Indies also Georgia. -

*Cynanche Stracheyi*, this has generally been considered a modern disease and was supposed to have been first described by Home about 50 yrs ago.

It occurs most generally from the first to the 5<sup>th</sup> year but it sometimes occurs within the year & even in the first Month & takes place in adults, though more rarely even of advanced years — not contagious. It occurs equally in a cold, dry, or moist atmosphere in some places it is endemic — Tellpaine peculiarly liable to this complaint in Baltimore is rare — Divided into inflammatory & spasmodic this distinction of no practical importance — called in the very commencement I endeavour to reduce the child completely & use tart. of Antimony dissolved in water & repeated frequently — I place the patient in a warm bath for ten or fifteen minutes if this does not answer I bleed largely & again use the warm bath & if this does not afford relief I apply cups to the answering I bleed ad deliquium urinis which affords immediate relief after this



to subdue any remains of the disease I give calomel  
 in large doses & infusion of Polygala Senega  
 If however the disease has been let run on for  
 some time and the disease has advanced to the  
 bronchia causing engorgement, then the child  
 is very uneasy - The lungs is loaded & oppressed  
 the cheeks are red the countenance mottled, respira-  
 tion very difficult Pulse strong or the child  
 weak sinking with a weak pulse - This is  
 purpneumony notka - The child should be placed  
 in a warm bath a vomit exhibited & after the  
 pulse begins to rise we should carefully draw  
 blood watching its effects - & repeating it as  
 required - also local bloodletting where general  
 bleeding is forbidden also blisters - stimulating  
 applications as cantharides in brandy  
 To increase expectoration Calomel, Iguells &  
 Vin. Antimonialis - Dr. Hamilton places the great-  
 est dependence in calomel & has given as high as  
 100 gr. in 24 hrs. Nevertheless the plan which I have  
 laid down I consider vastly preferable. —  
 The membrane in the larynx has been supposed the

cause of Death and it has been proposed to operate to remove it - That this has occurred I cannot doubt nevertheless, its extremely rare I have never seen one case of it, nor has a case ever occurred in Phil<sup>aa</sup>. Should it occur I think an operation would be useless. - Children bear depletion &c better than adults. During the growth of the body the fluids are large in proportion to the solids - My experience teaches me that they bear the loss of blood better and with more advantage than adults - I never view a child in an acute disease as altogether desperate - Their disease require prompt practice and great attention. I never leave a child in croup or Tracheitis until the most dangerous symptoms are over - I have never lost a child in croup or Tracheitis.

Diseases of the Absorbent System - & first Dropsy which is a collection of serous fluid in the cellular substance & cavities of the Body - The Species are anasarca, Ascites, Hydrothorax, & Hydrocephalus - This complaint is owing to want of balance between the exhalants & absorbents -



Dropsy in every instance is I think owing to excessive effusion - Let our theory be what they may in practice we all agree in the propriety of increasing the action of the absorbents. Dropsy demands a very diversified treatment. It sometimes is the consequence of violent action in the blood vessels - on the contrary it sometimes is the effect of debility - That dropsy is connected with congestion and visceral obstruction appears from the Urine being scanty & high coloured - In this country we cannot be brought to exchange the pulse as a guide in Dropsy or other diseases for the appearance of Urine

Causes, Mostly the effect of some preceding disease as intermittents, Dysentery, Gout, &c. Also obstructions of the viscera, sometimes purely owing to debility there being here what is called the dropsical Diathesis - Anasarca, shews itself at first by swelling of the feet towards evening which pits - by degrees the swelling ascends upwards untill it even reaches the head - Respiration becomes uneasy owing to effusion in the lungs - the bowels are constipated the thirst great, Pulse weak & frequent &c.

Gangrene and mortification sometimes ensue from distension - It may occur either in an Inflammatory or debilitated state of the system - I will first notice Dropsy of high action - We must increase the power of the absorbents & decrease that of the exhalents. - Permeation is of great utility but must be carefully guarded - When the pulse is insupportably hard tense & hurried a hot & dry skin, great thirst, parched tongue - When it is necessary to expect C.B. - "It operates by invigorating the powers of absorption". We are not to rely on it alone. As Auxiliaries we must use other evacuates - Emetics once generally used to promote absorption. Nevertheless they have lost ground & now only used to relieve oppressed Stomach. Purgatives, these quicken the power of the lymphatics & lessen Febrile action & are necessary to relieve constipation - Hydragogues formerly employed mercurials in the febrile state of Dropsy only useful in the chronic form without fever or visceral obstructions - Saline Cathartics very useful cream of



Tartar combined with Jalap usually employed  
 ℞ss Jalap & ℞ss cream. Tart. given every four  
 or five hours will in general be found suffici-  
 ent to make decided effect upon the disease  
 I therefore strongly recommend it to your use —  
 The experiments of Home & Ferriar are decidedly  
 in favor of cream Tartar in comparison with  
 Digitalis. Cream of tartar acts by a combined  
 operation upon the Kidneys & bowels.

Crem. Tart. dissolved in a large quantity of water  
 it acts as a diuretic, given in Powder it acts  
 as a Hydragogue in large doses — The Alkalies  
 Potash has been preferred, Carb. generally used  
 The cases when it seems of use is where the  
 power of digestion is impaired as is often the  
 case with drunkards. — by combining the  
 Potash with Gentian, Colombo &c its power is  
 increased when disorders of the bowels exist —  
 Sal. Diureticus formerly of great repute It  
 has not answered the expectation, I found of it  
 It is a mild aperient Diuretic — It may be  
 given in dose of ℥ss dissolved in water.

## Nitrate of Potash

Dulcified Spirit of Niter, when freely given I have known it sometimes act very powerfully in Dropsy as a diuretic - It should be given in doses of from ℥ij - ℥iv. Small doses useful in Paralysis I have known it cure ascites when tapping had been twice resorted to. It is used in the form of tea - The stomach retains it in all cases -

Stonic Dropsy. here we must use tonic combinations of calomel & Glysters, Scammony &c. to rouse the torpor of the absorbents -

To be effectual Purgings with active articles must be continued for some time -

Digitalis, Withering says so far as removal of the water is useful, so far may benefit be expected from this - Its reputation remains unimpaired I have used it in all the species It acts best when the system is exhausted & debilitated - In persons of tender fibres & active



pulse it does harm. but in the reverse state of the constitution it is found most beneficial —

I have tried it in the inflammatory states of dropsy and uniformly without advantage. Darwin agreed in these views — & he thought that it suited best in dropsy arising from intemperance when the system is broken down — It is usually thought that the watery infusion is the best, my experience finds that the tincture or in substance is equally as good. — Tobacco has been recommended it is used in infusion the dose is from  $\text{xx}$  —  $\text{xxx}$  gr increased to  $\text{Zj}$  — It is a hazardous remedy & I think we are not to resort to it whilst we have more more safe & unequivocal — Squills I combine it with calomel in proportion of  $\text{jij}$  Calomel to  $\text{ij}$  or  $\text{ij}$  grs of Squills. It is useful in all the cases of Dropsy. A slight degree of nausea is the usual sign of its taking effect, nevertheless it will sometimes act without any perceptible alteration. — Dropsy connected with Hectic here the remedies should be more Stimulating, Cantharides is frequently employed in this form of Dropsy. —

*Cantharides*, exhibited in an excited state of the system or in small doses they cause strangury. When given in large doses or in the opposite state of the system they prove powerfully diuretic without inducing strangury. - Acts best in the state of dropsy depending on great debility. -  
*Ol. Terbinthina* of this I cannot say much it is stimulating and should be given in small doses of ʒ - ʒʒ Drops -

*Polygala Senega*, This is one of the best diuretics in this state of dropsy. It is gaining ground in Europe and this country. my practice & theory is much in its favour in those states of dropsy owing to general debility & a vitiated habit. - Its efficacy is improved by joining it with calomel Dose ʒʒ. ʒʒ - ʒʒ with from ʒ - ʒʒ of calomel four or five times a Day.  
*Colchicum Autumnale*, I have never seen it used It has little credit in this country or Great Britain - though used in Germany - Dose ʒʒ of the Vinous Tincture or ʒʒʒʒʒ.  
*Chenilla Umbellata* or *Pessipissia*, It is getting into use in this city, it is popular in Dropsy -



It appears to have the power of increasing absorption to some considerable degree as appears from its use in Scrophula. —

*Diaphoretics*, These are often very serviceable in dropsy. in cases of small weak pulse, dry skin, squallid countenance &c. They appear most useful. —

External means as the vapour bath by these I relieve & cure several cases — But combinations of calomel, Opium & Spicacuanha is preferable. Opium alone has cured some cases.

*Eupatorium perfoliatum*, I have not perceived of it. yet it certainly has been of use. It appears it would be of most use in Dropsy originating in marshy countries where demulents should be joined by tonics —

In Anasarca small punctures may be made in the lower extremities, care should be taken not to go too deep which would induce gangrene. —

When Gangrene takes place what I have found best is tight compression above & below the affected part of the limb by a flannel roller — This acts by causing heat & support to the part. Blisters are apt to cause gangrene in anasarcaous swellings though this is —

not invariably the case blisters are sometimes  
surmountable. - Frictions applied once or twice  
a day surmountable, also tight lacing -

Ascites, a collection of water in the abdomen  
generally within the Peritonium sometimes be-  
tween it & the muscles - Symptoms

Causes the same as of Anasarca, though more fre-  
quently owing to visceral obstructions. Sometimes  
I have thought the "blood vessels secrete a gas which  
is converted into <sup>"water"</sup> Dropsy. This appears from the  
patient being troubled by flatulency & from the  
disease succeeding immediately to flatulent  
cholera. I was called to attend a boy who in conse-  
quence of exposure to cold was seized with violent  
flatulent cholera, on the relief of the pain a collection  
of water immediately ensued. -



Ascites more frequently arises from obstructions of  
the Liver & Spleen, here mercury should be cautious  
ly used combined with Squills, Digitalis &c —  
Tapping this is necessary when the distension is  
so great as to cause pain difficult respiration &c. &c.  
Early tapping has been recommended by Fothergill  
and others and is certainly the better plan.

Before we resort to tapping we should try the  
effects of the application of a large blister which  
sometimes will cause a complete absorption —  
here the Dr. mentioned a case in which the  
application of a large blister produced a very great discharge  
of water & the swelling of the abdomen was completely  
reduced in the morning this case occurred in a lady —

Emphysema Dropsy requires the same treatment as Ascites. - The medicinal practice I have found the most beneficial and is indeed the only one that can be depended on. - Being local Plasters applied to the affected part are very useful, as soon as water can be known present tapping should be resorted to. Hydrothorax or Hydroph. Pectoris this form of dropsy takes place to a considerable extent before perceptible.

Difficulty of breathing - cough at first, dry after some time expectoration of watery phlegm, urine scanty, complexion sallow. - difficulty of respiration increases, the patient must sit erect in bed. he awakes in a fright with spasmodic palpitation his face & extremities cold during these paroxysms countenance pallid & ghastly covered with cold clammy sweat. Dissection shows the water in one or both Pleura or hydatids the fluid yellowish with the properties of serum. Abdominal viscera sometimes scirrhus &c. - To be distinguished from Angina Pectoris, diseases of the heart

By striking the sternum when the patient is in a erect posture we can hear the water fluctuate -



By pressing the sternum difficulty of respiration is increased.

Cure, In the commoner this disease is inflammatory, as such then B.S. which is particularly demanded & is productive of great relief - Topical depletion as cups there when applied to the back or between the shoulders more serviceable than to the breast or sternum - At the same time blisters should be applied to the breast & frequently repeated. Issues & setons there are inferior to blisters - External action being required. Diuretics the best is Calomel & Squills the mouth being affected favourable symptoms it relieves immediately. - When the case is mild Squills without mercury may answer - Garlic in its effects nearly allied to Squills - The juice mixed in honey - Colchicum autumnale this has lost its repute but it is now beginning again to rise into credit Digitalis the most I have tried it the less confidence I have in it & this appears to be the opinion of the physicians here - It certainly does not act as well in this case as in some of the other forms of Dropsy - It is of less service than Squills & several other remedies

Ferric found the following the best Diet  
 ℞ Ex Colatium  $\text{ʒss}$  Nitros Ether  $\text{ʒij}$ . Tincture of  
 Squills  $\text{ʒij}$  Symp of cholecium  $\text{ʒij}$  each Symp of  
 Buckhorn  $\text{ʒij}$  made into a mixture  
 Dose  $\text{ʒij}$  four or five times in the 24 hrs.

Purgatives afford no relief & they generally do in-  
 jure - "They are not employed except to keep the bowels  
 in soluble state". - It is not true as stated by  
 Cullen that Hydrops is incurable - I think  
 it is more manageable than the other forms of Dropsy -  
 Regimen. The diet must depend upon the state of  
 the system, where inflammatory action it should  
 be very low, fasting has cured some cases.

In atonic we must support the patient with a  
 generous diet - Drinks these increase Diuresis -  
 or perspiration. Abstinence from drink this has  
 been stated to have performed some cures - This is  
 doubtfull & is now universally abandoned. —



Common water is found to increase the effect of Diarrhoea  
 Infusions of Juniper berries - & in atonic Drops weak gin  
 and water. -

To prevent the reproduction of water, this is to be done  
 by avoiding the causes & by tonics here the Peruvian  
 bark and in some instances Bitter-tonics - Preparation  
 of Iron where there is pericardial obstruction. Cold  
 bath once commenced it is improper in Hydrothorax  
 and of little use in the other cases of Dropsy - Exercise  
 useful

Scrophula, enlargement of the lymphatic glands with little pain. The tumors increase in size become purple break in little holes, a viscid thin fluid mixed with thick curdy matter - after some time the ulcers heal others break out &c.

In more violent forms of this disease the eyes are particularly affected also the joints which swell & are attended with deep seated pain - Sharpes form - the ligaments & bones become affected - hectic fever comes on -

Dispositions shows obstruction of the viscera particularly the glands of the Muscular which are enlarged -

Cause, Hereditary, most generally derived from the father - skips one generation sometimes & attacks the next &c. Pleading of complexion, turned lip, light blue eyes



Causes which are supposed

Climate of trunks of heat & cold equally ascribe to this disease also a moist climate - The portion of our country exposed to it are the eastern states next the Sea shore. - Other circumstances debilitating the constitution as poor diet, clothing &c. have a tendency to induce it. Syphilis has the effect of exciting it into action also small pox and other exanthematous fevers - not contagious. cannot be caused by inoculation - Every thing relative to this disease is unsettled. - Cullen thought it arising to a peculiar disposition of the absorbent or lymphatics - My opinion is that it is seated in the digestive organs and commences in the Stomach - Two stages are marked in Scrofula - The 1<sup>st</sup> is the occult in which there is no visible tumors but general disordered - Hence the removal of the patient from the exciting causes - The Diet clothes &c. must be attended to - here the Alimentary canal is affected, constipation furrowed tongue &c. attend

My plan is to prevent the use of tonics with  
purgatives continued for a length of time —  
Emetics are proper when the stomach is  
much affected in general. Purgatives preferable  
now Tonics Vegetable preferable as Pines.

Bark &c. Cold bathing & in salt water  
this sometimes serviceable sometimes inju-  
rious when so the warm bath by the  
addition of salt may be useful — After this  
the cold bath will often be useful. —  
But this should be regulated according to the  
state of the system — Easily digested food best  
and should be of the lightest kind in general —  
Exercise very useful especially on horseback  
but not carried to fatigue — We should guard  
against cold & moisture — To prevent this  
increase the removal to a warm climate until  
the age of Puberty. —

2<sup>d</sup> Stage when it is fully formed attended  
with tumors & ulcerations — here also pur-  
gatives are very proper the lessen inflamma-  
tory action without inducing debility or



increasing it. — More than once I have seen  
 white swelling cured by a long continued course  
 of Purgatives — Also the morbus coxarius here  
 if not cured by the Purgatives being almost  
 entirely relied on given three times a week —

They also remove enlarged lymphatic glands  
 venesection is sometimes required in the commun-  
 icament — When this treatment fails, we must  
 resort to mercury gradually increased and  
 avoiding profuse salivation which is injurious.  
 I have commonly found 1/2 grain of calomel three  
 times a day for 5 or 6 weeks, answers well —

The corrosive sublimate in very small doses  
 might answer probably better — Some combine  
 mercury with Turp, Oculum. Also with cicuta &c

The tumors being swelled & inflamed topical  
 bleeding useful — and some mild discutient  
 Salts & water, camph, Mercur. Birl. & warm vinegar  
 No listers frequently used have been found  
 serviceable — When they come to a head best to open  
 them. — In the Ulcerative Stage, Remedies

Lime water & the Alkalies are of no service except  
 by correcting acidity in the Stomach - Mucate of  
 Lime & Muc. of Tragacanth no longer employed -  
 Cicuta to be useful this must be given in large  
 doses I have given as high as  $\mathfrak{z}$  in 24 hrs. the  
 rule is to increase the dose till it decidedly affects  
 the system - Stramonium is also useful in  
 the ulcerative stage D. Dewees highly recommends  
 it. Hyocyamus & Dulsamara useful in  
 some cases - Opium exceedingly useful  
 it is proper to combine the narcotics with  
 Purgative Corros. Sub. preferable - Diaphoretic  
 Guaiacum &c. Arsenic has become fashion-  
 able but as far as I know the testimony is exceed-  
 ingly limited in its favour. -

Scrophulous ulcers do best with the mildest  
 anodynes & applications as water, lime water &  
 simple cerate. When they are indolent I have  
 found a strong solution of white Vitriol useful  
 When fungous excoriated - When painful  
 best relieved by washing with infusions of  
 Cicuta, Dulcamara, Tinct. Opii &c. &c.

A strong solution of the blue vitriol I have found  
 in the state of scrophulous ulcers, & cured an obstinate case lately with it.



Nitric Acid, I have found most beneficial, I give it in very large doses, I have seen no good effect from it until the dose amounted to 3ij in 24 hrs. This answered particularly well where it resembled cancer the cicuta being externally applied -

*Pepsis* & *Peptocoele* — Chapman thinks well of it. — To Restore & remove Debility tonics. The best are Peruv. Bark & preparations of Iron these have always continued in repute — Sea bathing useful in every stage.

*Marasmus*, particularly confined to *chilium*. — commonest great deprivation of chyliferous vessels & pain in the bowels & great emaciation Debility & formerly treated with steel & Purgatives I have found the best remedies. It has been imputed to worms & enlargement of Mesenteric Glands — I think it is owing to torpor of the Alimentary canal, Glands & Digestion shows the Liver enlarged, Lymphatic Glands enlarged — Sordes & in the intestines & Whatever cause Purgatives best remedies. — Calomel given in large doses & repeated as often as circumstances will admit I have found best

After the Purgative plan has been continued  
for some time Tonics - Carb. ferri combined  
with Rhubarb, Pinn. Bark & Suckbushing &c.

## Gout

It often attacks in the night with great pain in the toe  
Towards morning the paroxysm terminates in sweat -  
For some evenings successively he has a return of the  
pain terminating in like manner gradually becoming  
milder - It probably only makes an attack once a  
year, after sometime becoming more frequent -  
Chalky concretions take place in the joints &c. &c. -  
Pathology I consider it a Gouty disease acc  
ompanied with a Lippis Diathesis - hereditary &c.  
Lippis calculi the same as Gouty concretions -  
The same course of practice palliates them -  
When Gout is long established we cannot per  
form a radical cure - We must palliate &  
endeavour to prevent the paroxysms -



It attacks all constitutions more particularly the  
 robust, all ages for I have seen it in children -  
 - The limb during the paroxysm should be enveloped in  
 flannel. The best means I have ever tried is active &  
 long continued purging - Sydenham was against  
 this practice. - Gout is connected with certain states  
 of the stomach & Bowels - It commences with depressed  
 appetite, sourness of stomach, eructations, constipation  
 &c. - In the paroxysms I employ active purgatives  
 this removes the gastric disturbance & removes the pain  
 in the limb &c. - I often purge day after day. The  
 best purgative calomel & Rhubarb - after the  
 alimentary canal Rhubarb alone or magnesia  
 combined with sulphur. - Eau Medicinale. I have  
 had many opportunities of witnessing its singular effects  
 we are not completely acquainted with its composition  
 It purges powerfully & produces great muscular de-  
 bility but during its operation the pain subsides -  
 Physicians commend & condemn it. I must say much  
 in its favour In 5 cases I have seen it used with advantage  
 before nausea or purging commenced it gave relief like an  
 anodyne - In milder gout in the stomach very Good.

Eluterium & Gamboge were once highly extolled for remedying gout & we know they are strong cathartics. Emetics, these were once much employed, and thought very useful. When combined with intermittents they are certainly of use & sometimes they must be used with the employment of Peruv. Bark. —

Bloodletting is often necessary owing to arterial action & when the lungs are affected. The necessity of the latter is less, owing to employing Purgatives.

The cause of the complaint, seated in the alimentary canal, affects other parts only secondarily —

Diaphoretics these are proper after reducing the action of the Arteries. — Root. Skali wine & they &c. I have found most successful. —

Diuretics frequently employed, the mild ones are best and such of them as do not disturb the stomach. Dulcified Spirits of Nitre I have found best. — Also Eau Med. 301 Symplician has warded off the attacks of gout this many years by this remedy. — I do not recommend this practice to you — Some of the best physicians say that it induces Apoplexy.

Cochicum autumnale Reid Ther. Peant.



I think this the basis of the *Can. medicinale* much used  
 in Gout & Rheumatism. — A species highly commended  
 by the Ancients in diseases of the joints *Med. Salmon's Dispens.*  
 I have not found as much advantage from it as *D. Physic*  
 or *D. Dorsey*. The manner of using it is *Rhenus Tincture*  
 in Dose of ℥j every two or three hours. — — — — —  
 Such are the usual remedies in Regular Gout. — — — — —  
 Mischance or Irregular Gout. The great pain  
 in this Irregular gout seems to require the use of Opium  
 however this aggravates the symptoms increases constip-  
 ation &c. *D. Brown* highly recommended the cure of  
 this disease by Opium — It is of advantage in the  
 form of Dover's powder. — Blisters to the affected part  
 are now laid aside — They are supposed by some to  
 drive the disease to some more vital part this is not  
 the case. — I have found them & *Sinapis* very usefull  
 in inviting Gout from the more distant parts to the exte-  
 mities. — Enveloping the limbs in common hops very  
 usefull in relieving pain. Warm vapours usefull also —  
 flannel to the limb also cotton I have seen relieve the  
 pain & swelling — Some use cold applications as  
 cold water &c. It sometimes gives relief but the

experience of the wise & circumspect is decidedly against  
this practice - Yet it might be of service in the strong  
& plethoric when Arterial action is high & the pain &  
heat great before using or the stomach ought to be  
stimulated by Opium or ether - After all external  
applications are not of much service - Purgatives  
being the main remedies. -

When it seizes upon some vital part it has been  
called Retrocedent - When in the stomach sick-  
ness, vomiting and violent spasm, here Opium  
Col. Alkali, ether, musk, pain, Ardent Spirits &c  
commonly any one of these will succeed but Opium  
& ether should be first used & afterwards musk  
Alkali Col. & the musk & jalap will be found  
very useful - These remedies when long used must  
be increased in quantity - As an Application  
to the stomach &c &c These remedies will often  
fail unless promoted by the Laxative. P.S. requires  
to be used with care & discrimination the body  
is often very weak when the system wrongly re-  
quires it - We are to consider whether the  
system will <sup>be</sup> raised or not. In Europe they



Forbid N.S. in this city practitioners agree in its use —  
In the Lungs

In the brain we should have bleed generally & topically. — This in the head & Purge copiously —

It sometimes causes syncope & even death by spasm of the blood vessels & sometimes Angina Pectoris. here we are prevented many times by the bad effects of a cath. When times admits N.S. is very proper purgatives & endeavor to draw the disease to the extremities by warm water with salt, liniments, blisters &c. &c. —

In the Kidneys in arising symptoms of Nephritis &c. in the Genital organs &c. &c. Paraphimosis —

Whatever part it attacks it must be treated on general principles. —

Stomachic Gout, is attended with debility — very common in women. It appears chiefly in the stomach with all the symptoms of Dyspepsia attended with pain & cramp in various parts of the body which are relieved by discharges of wind, the paroxysm is attended, palpitation, vertigo Palsy &c. —

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Treatment we must endeavour to restore to the system & stomach, Magnesia, Sulphur, & such remedies as relieve dyspepsia, regulate the Bowels, &c. Exercise very important. Diet milk alone best - Drink water best, Malt liquors & wine injurious when more is required Ardent Spirits in small quantities. -

To relieve Spasm, Dyspepsia &c. Pot, Alkal, Pot Tinct. Guaiacum I have found the best - To keep the feet warm dressing common socks with Cayenne Pepper useful - a plaster of shoe makers wax much used in this city for this purpose - To prevent Gout see Gout - When the stomach is affected I have seen it put off by magnesia or a draught of new milk i.e. the Paroxysm. -

Rheumatism nearly allied to Gout, difficult in some cases to distinguish - The former an evident cause as cold - The latter no evident cause & preceded by Dyspepsia &c. The Gout the smaller - the Rheumatism the larger - The Gout always originates in the Stomach the other never - Rheumatism is Generally divided into Acute and Chronic, better Tonic & Alonic



By Acute Rheumatism we understand high inflammatory action, by Chronic the reverse — Acute Rheumatism may attack at any period of life more particularly the young & middle aged —

It may be defined inflammatory fever attended with local affections. — Seldom terminates in suppuration producing healthy Pus. — The Remedies are such as for other inflammatory affections —

From the parts it affects it receives different names, as Lumbago Sciatica &c. &c. All the great Viscera not excepting the heart are subject to primary or retrocedent Rheumatism.

Treatment analogous to Gout, It is proper to commence with V.S. to be repeated according to circumstances — no remedy to be used before it. —

Some London practitioners forbid the use of bloodletting employing peruvian Bark and Arsenic after tripling evacuations by cathartics — This plan at least is very improper in this country. After V.S. Mucilage or Saline cathartics. Emetics once extolled, I have never used them except in one case — proper in cases attended with intermittent fever. —

Sweating very usefull & employed by every dis-  
 ciple of Practitioners - Only usefull after arterial  
 action is reduced. before this it generally aggra-  
 vates the disease. Although it comes on spontaneously  
 At first the pit. Arteries <sup>1st</sup> must move stim-  
 ulating as Dovers powders which is very usefull  
 if it be not prematurely employed or so hastily  
 discontinued - Sweating should be kept up for  
 at least 24 hours. When it does not succeed  
 we may resort to the Diuretics. The milder are  
 preferable if the case is long protracted the more  
 stimulating is better. Pepsisawa Popular rem-  
 edy I have seen it in two or three cases very use-  
 full - Colchicum Autumnale this is a pow-  
 erfull remedy in Rheumatism - Some practi-  
 tioners very much in its favour. I cannot say  
 much in favour of it - I found it in two cases  
 of Rheumatism of the Kidneys of use. —

Pain has the effect of keeping up the fever. —  
 To relieve this cold applications have been  
 employed but they are improper. Topical  
 bleeding by cups or leeches preferable also



Blister applied so as to keep up a continual dis-  
 charge - When seated internally it requires  
 the same treatment, we may use Diaphoretic  
 earlier - When it attacks the Bowels it in-  
 duces all the symptoms of Dysentery it sometimes  
 alternates with this disease. - Diaphoretic with  
 this form the best, warm bath and rubbing  
 the bowels with Laud & oil - afterwards to  
 restore tone the cold bath - Sulphur is useful  
 in these cases - Sumbago mostly inflammatory  
 it should be copiously used. then purgatives -  
 Leeches & cups also blisters - External irritants  
 very useful as cayenne pepper dissolved in brandy  
 also to the soles of the feet which sometimes  
 has more effect - Sciatica requires the  
 same treatment - In the Head sometimes  
 it is owing to a diseased tooth, this should be  
 drawn - Blister to the neck. -

Chronic Rheumatism little inflammation or  
 fever attends this form. The system is in an  
 stonic state. It is not useful often injuring  
 active Purgings of the greatest advantage. -

Rheumatism is often suspended or cured by a Diarrhea - Treated by this I employ purgatives. —

This Disease often will submit only to such remedies as relax the surface as Warm bath, Dover's Powder &c. Diaphoretics will sometimes do harm - Turbithinate ppt. camphor & Guaiacum. Mazerum, Vol. Alkali, Vol Tinct & Guaiacum very useful. One of the last should be as large as the stomach will bear sometimes an ℥j it should be given at bed time and a large draught of wine when drank after it. Some long continued cases Bark is useful in also Sulphur also Arsenic - These three last are supposed best in Rheumatism originated in marshy places but they also suit many of the cases of long continued chronic Rheumatism, to be useful they must be continued for some time. — Among the remedies for chronic Rheumatism I know of none better than Savin *Ued. Ther p.* — The system must be fully under its influence before it will check the disease — I begin with 15 grains of the powder leaves &



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increase the Dose untill in some cases it has amounted to 50 grs. It must be used for some length of time - Mezereum - Small long continued course in cases very serviceable - combined with Opium - Some use Cicuta or other paretics whether this is better than to combine it with Opium I cannot say I have found it useless to give the Lisbon dist drink or a simple infusion of Sassafras during the use of mercury - It has been said that it is not proper to use mercury to the extent of salivation in this disease - This is not founded in fact - Nitric Acid, when tried by me twice after a mercurial course.

Local treatment nearly the same as in acute - When the joints are much swelled and painful Leeches, cups & blisters - Caustic Issues are of very great service - Fresh Brush - flannel roller a useful remedy. Rheumatism will often resist all our remedies and then sometimes cured by Mineral Sulphur water. The patient should remain a month.

## Cutaneous Diseases

And 1<sup>st</sup> Exanthemata — Eruptions on the skin  
and contagious Diseases according to Cullen —

They are not all contagious — This class includes,  
Small pox, Chicken Pox, Measles &c. &c. &c.

Erysipelas is never contagious. Scarlatina rarely so  
and they often attack more than once — If chicken  
Pox does not attack more than once, there is a dis-  
ease so closely resembling it that we cannot dis-  
tinguish with any certainty — Small Pox is  
usually ushered in with constant vomiting after  
the eruption the stomach is relieved, this proves  
that in eruptive diseases the stomach is first af-  
fected, for the same takes place in all the eruptive  
diseases. — And after taking a large dose of  
Arsenic the skin is always affected. —

A lady after eating some Rock-fish was seized  
with great sickness of stomach &c. after some  
time she broke out in an eruption which  
gave her immediate relief



There is other proofs of Small pox being a ~~contagious~~ disease of Germin Origin. Variolous poison does not enter the blood.

Erysipelas of the face the treatment the same when it affects other parts. - It comes on with a chill, which is succeeded by a hot stage full strong Pulse &c. after some days a redness appears on the face which diminishes on pressure & quickly returns. This redness spreads & as it spreads the redness when it first shows itself becomes less. The eyelids become much swollen & sometimes separate. The fever sometimes increases with the swelling - when it terminates fatally the patient usually dies on the 3, 7, 9, 11, Days. "The higher the delirium the deeper the coma & the more danger". Erysipelas of Children almost always fatal. A suppression of urine fatal, in small quantities secreted dangerous - It sometimes succeeds Gout & sometimes alternates with it. - Intemperance often causes it. - Its constant precursor is derangement of the stomach. -

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Treatment, Attention must be paid to the  
fecal evacuations. An Emetic is of exceeding  
great service followed by a cathartic & after  
this a moderate determination to the surface  
is probably all that can be done to check the  
forming state of this disease. —













































































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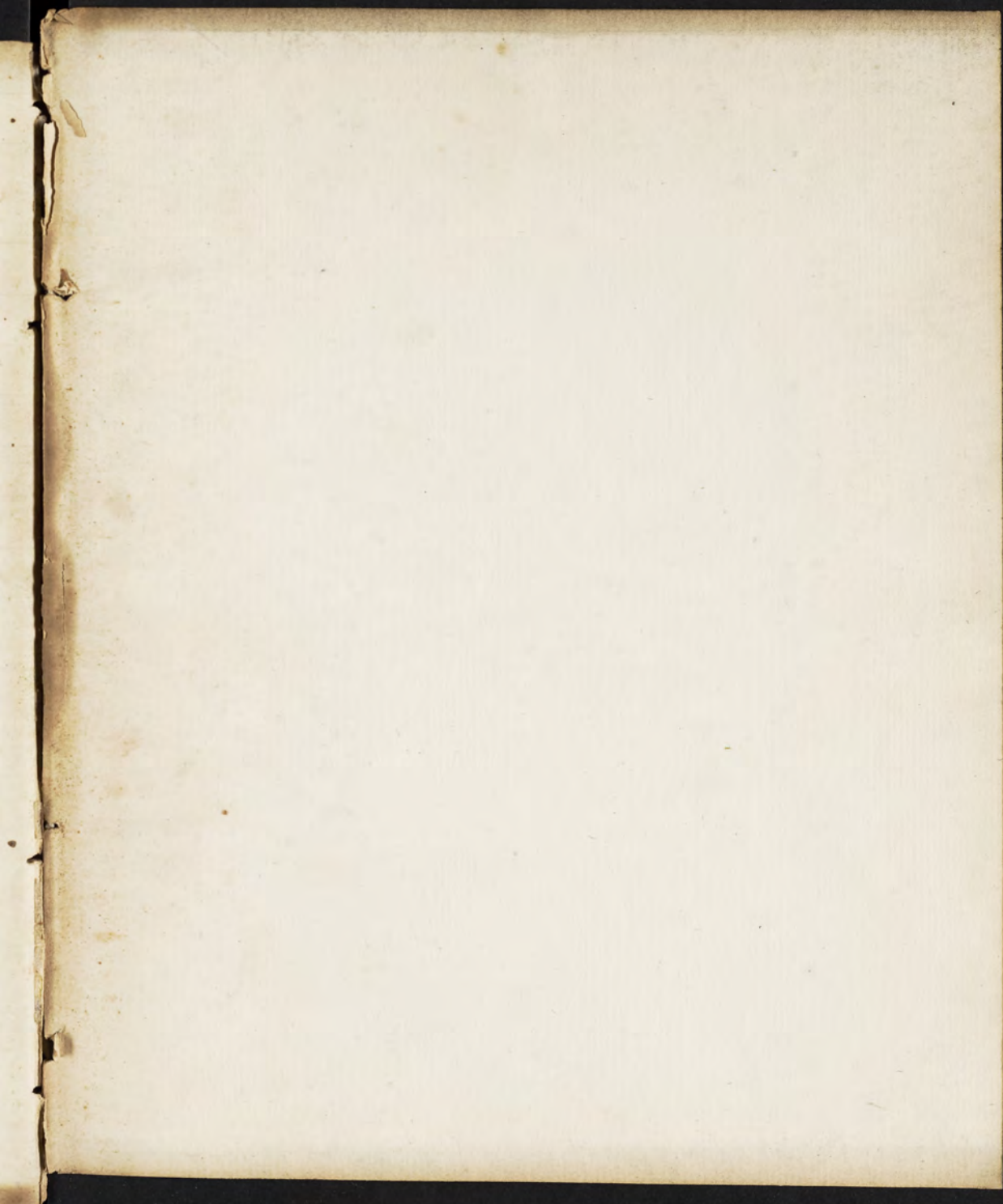


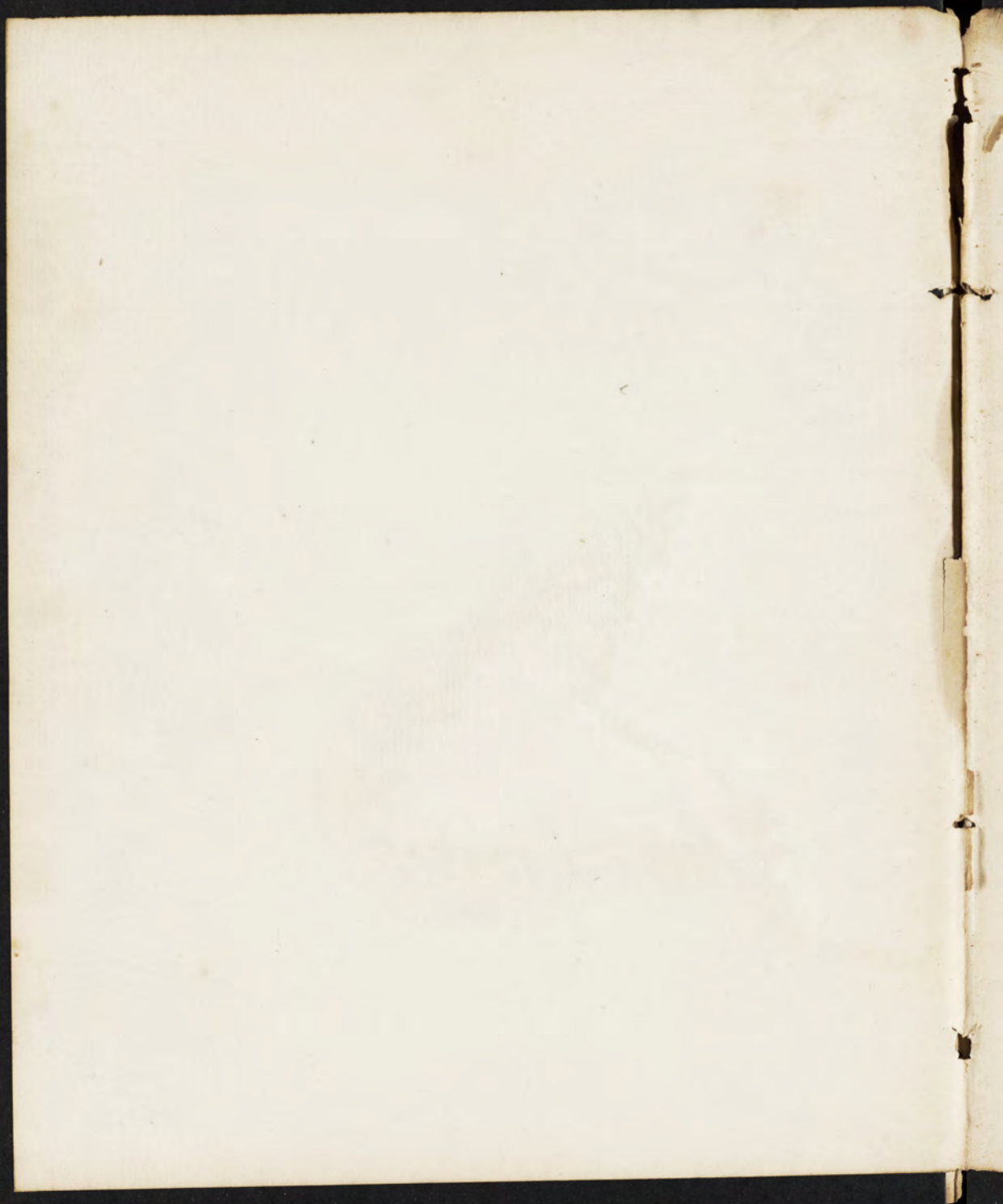




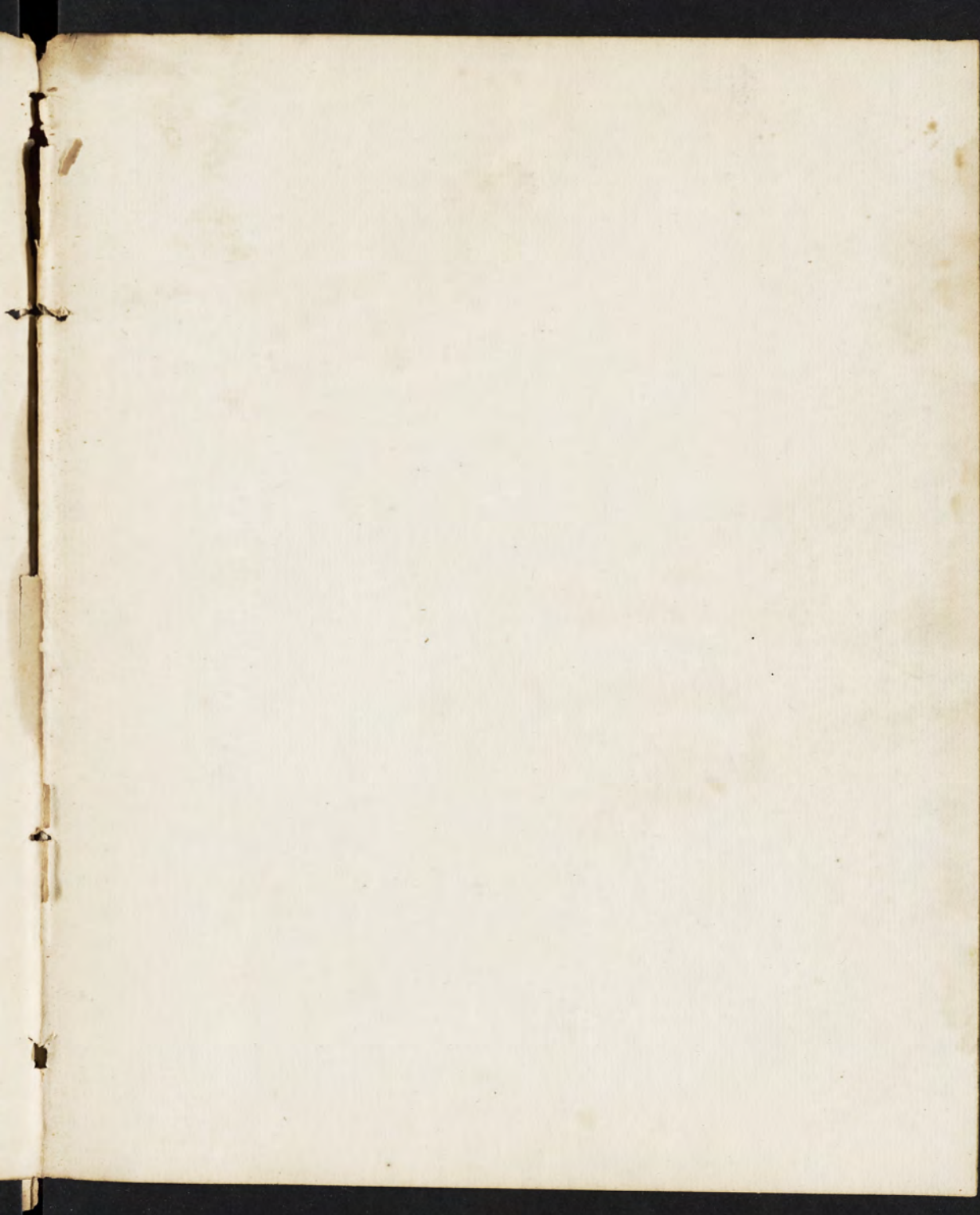


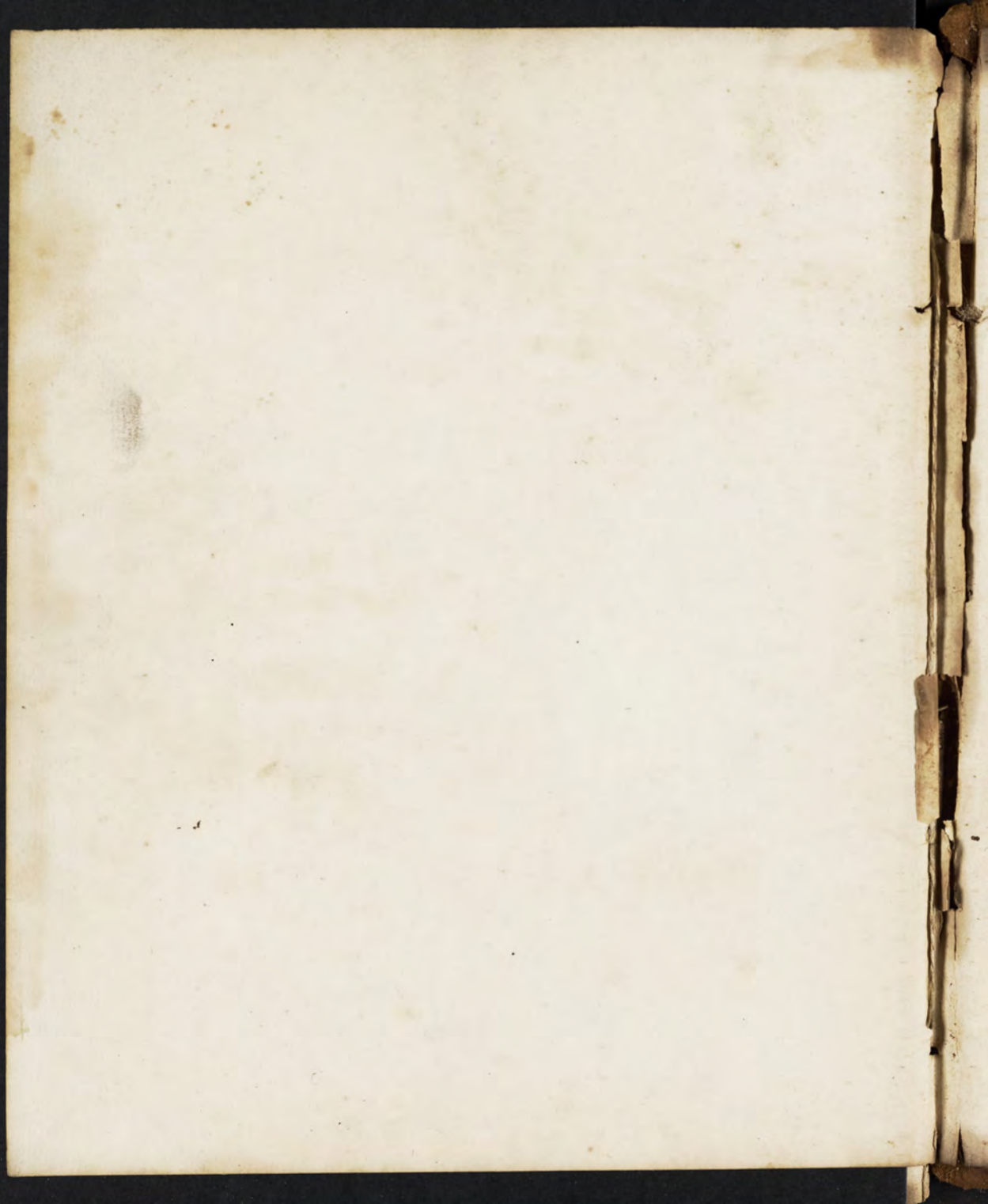












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